

VOL. XIV
PAGES 85-110

WEEK ENDING JAN. 27, 1956

No. 4

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BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY NEWS FEATURES

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxescore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 84th CONGRESS

As of Jan. 27, 1956

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	SIGNED
INCOME TAX CUT			
FOREIGN AID PROGRAM			
ALASKAN STATEHOOD HAWAIIAN STATEHOOD	(HR 2535) Reported 3-3-55	Rejected 5-10-55	
FARM PRICE SUPPORTS	(HR 12) Reported 3-10-55	Passed 5-5-55	
SOIL BANK			
HIGHWAY PROGRAM	(HR 7474) (S 1048) Reported 7-21-55	Rejected 7-27-55	Reported 5-13-55 Passed 5-25-55
FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS	(HR 412) (S 300)		Reported 4-28-55
UPPER COLORADO	(HR 3383) (S 500) Reported 7-8-55		Reported 3-30-55 Passed 4-20-55
SOCIAL SECURITY	(HR 7225) Reported 7-14-55	Passed 7-18-55	
SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION	(HR 7535) Reported 7-28-55		
SUGAR ACT EXTENSION	(HR 7030) Reported 7-22-55	Passed 7-30-55	Reported 1-26-56
CAMPAIGN SPENDING	(S 636)		Reported 6-22-55
NATURAL GAS	(HR 6645) (S 1853) Reported 6-28-55	Passed 7-28-55	Reported 7-28-55
HELLS CANYON	(HR 4719) (S 1333)		
OTC MEMBERSHIP			
HOUSING			
HEALTH			
DEPRESSED AREAS	(S 2663)		
IMMIGRATION			
DISASTER INSURANCE			
EXCISE, CORPORATION TAXES			
POSTAL RATE INCREASES			

APPROPRIATIONS

No Fiscal 1957 Appropriations bills introduced.

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Economic Report

HIGH BUT 'TAMER' PROSPERITY PREDICTED FOR 1956

The President's Economic Report, sent to Congress Jan. 24, predicted "high levels of production, employment and income will be broadly sustained during the coming year," though expansion will be "tamer."

Some of the figures Mr. Eisenhower reported:

- Gross National Product (the value of all goods and services produced) -- Rose in December, 1955, to the highest annual rate ever, \$397 billion.
- Employment -- Stood at 64.6 million at the end of 1955, a record annual rate.
- Income -- Reached an annual rate of \$318 billion. "Profits are satisfactory in most industries. Both investment and consumer spending are going forward at a good pace."
- Credit -- Consumer credit outstanding at the end of 1955 reached \$36.2 billion, a \$6.1 billion increase since the end of 1954. Of the increase, \$5.3 billion was in installment buying, over two-thirds of it for automobiles. Home mortgage debt increased by \$13.4 billion between 1954 and 1955.

Ideal Attained

The "great economic achievement" of 1955, the President said, was attaining the ideals of "full employment, rising incomes and a stable dollar." He gave as one reason for stable consumer and wholesale prices, "the opposite movements of industrial and farm prices in wholesale markets." The "most pressing problem" before Congress, he said, "is the continued decline of agricultural incomes."

Noting that some groups did not share 1955's general prosperity, Mr. Eisenhower said: "The government can do a great deal to help people who have been left behind in the onrush of progress by undertaking special programs for raising their productivity." He again said he hoped Congress would adopt:

- Farm measures recommended in his Jan. 9 message. (Weekly Report, p. 29)
- New measures to help the elderly, handicapped and sick.
- An Area Assistance Program for communities with chronic unemployment.
- Indemnities for flood victims.

Fiscal Policy

President Eisenhower repeated that "an early reduction of taxes cannot now be justified," said payment on the public debt "would signify with unmistakable clarity that our democracy is capable of self-discipline."

He said the government's "early recognition of a need for monetary and fiscal caution, and the gradual but persistent application of a policy of restraint during the greater part of 1955, contributed in no small degree to the achievement and maintenance of prosperity without price inflation."

He indicated some concern, however, at the spurt in installment buying, said "it would be desirable to increase the influence that the federal government can exercise on consumer credit." Noting that stand-by authority to regulate consumer credit was withdrawn in 1952, he said: "Experience...suggests that the authority to set, if and as circumstances may require, minimum down payments and maximum maturities on installment credit for the purchase of consumer durables would be a useful adjunct to other stabilizing measures."

He said it was a "good time" for Congress and the executive branch to consider whether or not such stand-by authority was needed.

Legislative Requests

Many of the legislative recommendations in the Economic Report had been made earlier in the State of the Union, farm, school and budget messages. (Weekly Report, p. 1, 30, 38, 63)

In the Economic Report, however, the President outlined more fully his plan to aid areas with heavy unemployment. He proposed establishing in the Commerce Department an Area Assistance Administration (provided with a \$50 million revolving loan fund) which would:

"Provide technical assistance to communities or larger areas, either directly or through grants, for studying their resources and preparing practical plans for industrial development." Aid would not be limited to areas with chronic unemployment.

"Extend capital improvement loans for projects that promise to improve a community's long-run economic outlook but for which financing cannot be obtained on reasonable terms from private sources." Loans would be made jointly with state or local agencies, the federal loan would be limited to about one-quarter the cost of the project, and the state or local share should be at least 15 percent. To qualify, communities must have had an 8 percent unemployment rate for most of the preceding 24 months.

In addition, the President proposed amendments to housing laws to:

Give priority to unemployment areas in financing public facilities.

Make urban renewal benefits available for industrial redevelopment in business sections.

Antitrust Measures

Six revisions of antitrust laws were proposed:

Require firms of "significant size" engaged in interstate commerce to give advance notice and data to antitrust agencies before instituting mergers.

Apply federal regulation to all bank mergers.

Require federal approval of holding company acquisition of banks.

Specify that the federal government has authority to act in mergers when either party is engaged in interstate commerce.

Make Federal Trade Commission cease-and-desist orders final, unless appealed to the courts.

Authorize the Attorney General, when considering civil proceedings, to compel the production of documents without recourse to a grand jury.

Other legislative proposals not advanced in earlier 1956 messages were:

Education and Welfare

Extend for two years the federal-state hospital construction program.

Increase the maximum size and maturity of home repair and modernization loans eligible for Federal Housing Administration insurance.

Increase, and place on a more permanent basis, FHA's mortgage insurance authorization.

Authorize "exceptionally favorable terms" for federally insured mortgages for persons displaced by urban renewal and other public projects.

Permit older persons buying houses with federally insured mortgages to have third parties -- individuals or organizations -- guarantee interest and amortization payments.

Authorize the Federal National Mortgage Association to vary within wider limits its stock purchase requirement.

Taxes and Economic Policy

Extend the Export-Import Bank's lending authority beyond 1958.

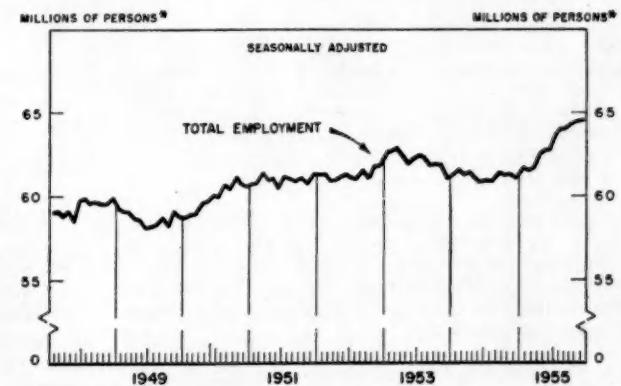
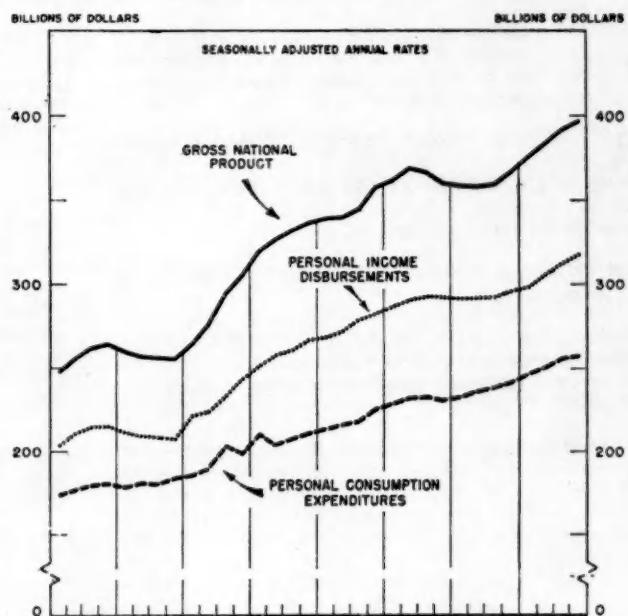
Authorize federal reinsurance for private carriers offering flood insurance.

Authorize federal-state indemnities for flood losses on real property, business inventories and household effects, with insured individuals paying part of the system's cost.

Permit regulated investment companies with the bulk of their assets in tax-exempt securities to pass through to their shareholders the tax-exempt status of the income from such securities.

Consider authorizing federal insurance of share accounts in credit unions.

Measures of Economic Activity



* 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER.

SOURCES: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND COUNCIL OF ECONOMIC ADVISERS.

Requests to the States

Expand vocational rehabilitation programs.

Give preference to older persons in admission to public housing projects.

Strengthen workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance laws.

Consider providing non-occupational disability insurance for workers.

Review debt limits that restrict borrowing for necessary public works.

Institute programs to attract well-trained persons to the teaching field.

ALLOWANCE GIVES TAX ADVANTAGES

Senate debate over the natural gas bill has focused attention on tax advantages enjoyed by the oil and gas industry and other extractive enterprises through the so-called depletion allowance.

- What is a depletion allowance?
- Who gets it?
- What is the effect on revenue?

The depletion allowance is a deduction from taxable income to take into account the gradual exhaustion of a mineral asset as it is extracted and sold. Designed to encourage expansion of mineral production, it is permitted producers, royalty owners and owners of other direct interests in a mineral property, but not to stockholders. Two kinds of depletion allowance exist in current law:

Percentage Depletion -- The taxpayer may deduct a percentage of gross income from the property or 50 percent of the net income before depletion, whichever is lower. Percentage depletion is available for nearly all mineral deposits at rates specified.

Cost Depletion -- The taxpayer may deduct an allowance which would permit recovery, over the useful life of the property, of its actual cost and no more. Cost depletion is permitted for any wasting natural deposit.

A second, related tax incentive provided in federal law for mineral industries is the privilege of claiming as a deduction in a single year the full amount of an outlay for exploration and development which would otherwise have to be treated as a capital outlay recoverable over a period of years. Oil and gas producers have this privilege for "intangible drilling and development costs." In the mining industry all development expenses after existence of ore was established were currently deductible, but exploration costs were only allowable as current deductions up to \$100,000 a year.

Background

The depletion allowance in its present form dates from the Internal Revenue Act of 1926 when Congress granted a 27.5 percent allowance to oil and gas producers. A 15 percent rate on metal mines, 23 percent rate on sulphur and 5 percent rate on coal were added in 1932. The Internal Revenue Acts of 1942 and 1943 extended the 15 percent rate to encourage production of scarce non-metallic minerals. Further extensions occurred in 1947 and 1951. In 1954 percentage depletion was extended to include all minerals, with a few specific exceptions.

Percentage depletion rates under the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 currently in effect: 27.5 percent for oil and gas wells; 23 percent for sulphur, uranium and certain other strategic and critical minerals produced from deposits within the United States; 15 percent for metal mines and minerals not specifically covered by other provisions; 10 percent for coal and certain other minerals; 5 percent for brick and tile clay, gravel, sand, etc. Among materials excluded from percentage depletion were soil, sod and water, and "minerals from sea water, the air or similar inexhaustible sources."

Revenue Effects

Total depletion deductions claimed by corporations in 1952 (the year for which latest figures were available) were reported by the Bureau of Internal Revenue's Statistics of Income to be approximately \$2.1 billion. Manufacturing deductions amounted to \$1.3 billion, mining and quarrying to \$708 million. Of this amount crude oil and natural gas producers claimed depletion deductions of \$480.6 million, metal mining industries \$107.3 million and coal producers \$54.8 million. Because of the broad extension of the percentage depletion system in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, current figures would be substantially higher. No figures were available on depletion deductions claimed by individuals, but according to a June, 1952, report by the President's Materials Policy Commission they were estimated to be about one-fifth those claimed by corporations.

Efforts to Change

Since 1926, oil and gas producers successfully have resisted attempts to reduce or abolish their percentage depletion allowance. Attempts of other mineral producers to be included in the system culminated in the wholesale extensions of the 1951 and 1954 laws.

The President's Materials Policy Commission in 1952 recommended that the percentage depletion allowance be retained "because of its strong inducement to risk capital to enter the mineral industry," but urged rates not to be raised. The Commission cautioned against the tendency of tax incentive devices to "spread far beyond the area of original intent and justification," urged application of the percentage depletion allowance be confined to "those minerals for which the hazards of exploration are great."

Sen. John J. Williams (R Del.) led a 1954 attempt to reduce the depletion allowance for oil and gas producers from 27.5 percent to 15 percent. His amendments were voted down in committee and rejected when introduced on the floor. (1954 Almanac, p. 485.)

Pro and Con

Oil producers and others favoring the percentage depletion allowance cite the high ratio of capital expenditure to income in the mineral industries as justification for its being continued. Without this incentive they say, mineral exploration would be severely curtailed and extractive industries would not be developed sufficiently to meet the nation's peacetime and defense needs.

Opponents of the allowance say the tax benefits tend to concentrate heavily in the hands of the relatively successful members of the industries in which percentage depletion is used. The revenue lost through depletion must be made up by nonprivileged taxpayers, they say. Furthermore, it is argued, depletion may accelerate exhaustion of natural resources and thus operate against conservation practices.

BACKGROUND OF CAA CONTROVERSY

Public attention has been focused on the Civil Aeronautics Administration by such recent events as:

- A Senate investigation of the resignation of CAA Administrator Frederick Billings Lee, a 49-year-old Vermont Republican.
- Introduction of a bill to divorce CAA from the Department of Commerce and give it independent status.
- President Eisenhower's promise to "initiate a comprehensive study" of long-range aviation needs.

Background

The Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 established an independent Civil Aeronautics Authority (composed of five members), an Administrator and a three-man Air Safety Board. The Act fixed a framework for regulating economic and safety aspects of the air transport industry. In 1939, the Authority was abolished under Reorganization Plans 3 and 4, effective June 30, 1940. Replacing it were two agencies: an independent, five-member Civil Aeronautics Board, with responsibility for policy decisions; and a Civil Aeronautics Administration, within the Department of Commerce, responsible for operations.

CAA is headed by an Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. The Administrator must work "in conformity with the policies and directives of the Secretary of Commerce." The three operating branches of CAA: Office of Aviation Safety, responsible for enforcement of safety regulations; Office of Federal Airways, which provides and maintains facilities for air navigation and traffic control for both civil and military aircraft; the Office of Airports, which administers the Federal Airport Act.

CAA Turnover

Since 1938, CAA has had nine Administrators. The men, and dates of appointment: Clinton Hester, July, 1938; Donald Connolly, July, 1940; Charles Stanton, July, 1942; Theodore P. Wright, August, 1944; Delos Rentzel, April, 1948; Donald Nyrop, September, 1950; Charles Horne, March, 1951; Frederick Lee, April, 1953; Charles J. Lowen, December, 1955 (appointment awaits Senate confirmation).

Of the nine men, only Lee and Stanton were regarded as career men. Stanton joined the Commerce Department in 1926, Lee in 1946. Rentzel and Nyrop went from the Administrator's post to chairmanship of the CAB.

Relations with CAB

CAA and CAB do not, on the whole, work closely together. CAA, with about 15,000 employees, is less in the public eye than CAB, with some 550 employees, because of the latter's policy function. CAB rules on airline route applications, as well as rates. Currently,

CAB is considering a bid by a non-scheduled service, North American Airlines, to begin regular transatlantic flights charging fares substantially below those now in effect. The application is opposed by the regular carriers.

CAA, however, has been involved in the long-time debate over the role of non-scheduled airlines because of its safety responsibilities. In 1953, then Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.) said: "I fail to find any apologies offered by the champions of the non-skeds for their relatively poor safety record or for the shameful failure of the CAA...to enforce adequate safety standards."

CAA Workload

A CAA staff study of August, 1955, contains figures showing the growth of air traffic in recent years, and estimates of growth in the next 10 years. The figures point up CAA's increasing workload in handling its safety and traffic control functions:

- Passenger traffic: up from 12.2 million revenue passengers in 1946 to 32.3 million in 1954. Estimated for 1960 -- 55 million; for 1965 -- 70 million.
- Domestic civil air cargo: up from 82 million ton-miles in 1946 to 260 million in 1954. Estimated for 1960 -- 500 million; for 1965 -- 800 million.
- Total aircraft arrivals and departures at 174 airports with CAA traffic control service: up from 4 million in 1946 to 12 million in 1954. Estimated for 1960 -- 18 million; for 1965 -- 22 million.
- Instrument approaches: up from 210,000 in 1948 to 516,000 in 1954. Estimated for 1960 -- 900,000; for 1965 -- 1,100,000.

According to this CAA study, "increased airline penetration of the medium and short-haul (domestic passenger) markets may largely be expected to take two forms: (1) expansion of coach services to these mileage brackets, and (2) inauguration of intercity helicopter service."

Aid to Airports

In 1946, Congress passed the Federal Airport Act, and assigned CAA to administer it. The law authorized a seven-year program of federal grants totaling \$520 million, to be matched by local airport construction funds. In 1953, the Act was extended for five years. In August, 1955, Congress amended the law, and authorized \$231.5 million in federal aid to airports for the period 1956-59. Of this sum, \$42.5 million was allocated for 1956, and \$63 million for each of the next three fiscal years. The Administration expected to spend only \$15 million in 1956.

The 1955 measure was opposed by the Administration. Assistant Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said it was a departure from normal budgetary

procedure. Sen. A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) called the opposition "astounding." Following Lee's resignation in December, Monroney said: "Lee supported this bill and was fired because he told our Committee of the danger of an air disaster from crowded airports, and that jet transports will be in the air in three years while we have only seven airports in the country which can land them safely."

The Five Year Plan

In 1955, Lee reported to a Senate Appropriations subcommittee that CAA had reduced its airport program staff by 50 percent in three years, its headquarters staff by 23 percent. But he added: "We now find that human effort cannot be expected to produce much more traffic handling capacity from our existing system. Some relief is necessary and until an improved system is in operation there are no alternatives available other than increasing the staffing or curtailing the amount of air traffic."

As a step toward an "improved system," CAA last summer proposed a five-year, \$250-million modernization program. The proposal is still under study by the Air Coordinating Committee, an interdepartmental group representing all federal agencies with aviation interests. Meanwhile, the Administration Budget for fiscal 1957, released Jan. 16, showed sharp increases for CAA activities. Total CAA expenditures (including grants for airports and cost of CAA operations, but excluding airline subsidies which are administered by CAB) as shown in the Budget:

Fiscal 1955 (actual)	\$121,983,656
Fiscal 1956 (estimate)	149,381,961
Fiscal 1957 (estimate)	199,710,000

Senate Investigation

The Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Aviation Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Monroney, began hearings Jan. 4 into the resignation of Lee, which was accepted by President Eisenhower Dec. 10, 1955. Jan. 5, Monroney introduced a bill to restore CAA to independent status. In calling hearings, Monroney charged that:

- Lee was "dumped" because he supported legislation "displeasing to members of the Administration."
- Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks and Rothschild were part of a "ground-minded transportation clique" trying to control aviation.
- The same group also was trying to take over CAB, had succeeded in blocking the reappointment of Commissioner Josh Lee and nominating in his place G. Joseph Minetti, Rothschild's "buddy from Maritime Commission days."

Testifying on events leading up to his resignation, Lee said that in May, 1955, Charles J. Lowen Jr. of Denver, Colo., was appointed Deputy CAA Administrator and told Lee: "I'm working for Rothschild, not for you." In October, said Lee, Rothschild told him they were not "getting along" and had "come to the parting of the ways." In November, Lee said, Weeks told him "our working relations aren't as good as they could be"

and asked for his resignation. Lee took his case to Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams, who had no comment. He then wrote the President two letters, one stating his reasons for wishing to stay with CAA, the other offering his resignation, which was accepted.

Commenting on Lee's removal, Rothschild said "neither political consideration nor personal malice" was involved, and that "the decision was reluctantly reached that someone better suited in leadership talent and teamwork was required" to head CAA.

In his testimony, Lee said airport construction had been delayed "at least one year" by Commerce's failure to ask for more funds. Lee also objected to a CAA management survey by a Chicago firm which he said had no experience in technical aviation matters, yet recommended wiping out 300 ground-to-air transmitters.

Organization Stands

Monroney's bill (S 2818) to divorce CAA from the Commerce Department is supported by the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, representing private fliers. President Joseph B. Harstrandt Jr. has called the CAA Administrator's office a "ridiculous beanbag." Also supporting the bill is the Air Line Pilots Association, representing commercial pilots. The Air Transport Association, chief spokesman for the scheduled airlines, has taken no position on S 2818. Further hearings on the bill were scheduled.

Eisenhower Proposal

In his Jan. 16 Budget Message, President Eisenhower said that to meet the immediate problem of "serious traffic congestion," he was recommending "new authority to incur obligations of \$40 million in 1957" to expand airway capacity "by installing greatly improved air navigation and traffic control facilities." (Estimated 1957 expenditures, however, are only \$19 million). The President also said:

"To keep pace with further advances in aviation, I shall shortly initiate a comprehensive study of the nation's long-range needs for aviation facilities. This study will take into account both civil and military needs in order to avoid costly duplication of equipment and systems."

Presumably the "comprehensive study" mentioned by the President is the same study recommended, in a report the Budget Bureau released Jan. 13, by an eight-man Aviation Facilities Study Group appointed May 4, 1955. The report stated that "risks of mid-air collisions have already reached critical proportions," and the "collision hazard is becoming greater as the increases in civil and military air traffic outpace the capabilities of outmoded traffic control facilities." The report urged a major study "leading to a national plan for Aviation Facilities of the U.S. for the next 20 years," and said the study should be made by "an individual of national reputation."

Sen. Monroney Jan. 13 said "what we need now is action, not more studies. The figure of national prominence should be Freddy Lee, who has given them a five-year program to get started on the job.... What they ought to do is take up that program, and go to work on it."

NUMBER OF NEW PROBES INCREASING

Congressional committee investigations could set the pattern of the 1956 election campaigns.

- How many investigations have been held by the 84th Congress?
- What are the most popular subjects?
- Which committees investigate the most?

Breakdown

Committees of the 84th Congress began 176 investigations and studies up to Jan. 22, according to a tally by Congressional Quarterly. The breakdown: Senate committees, 81; House committees, 80; Joint committees, 15.

The number of new probes increases each day. If the pace continued through 1956, the number of 84th Congress probes would top the record of 236 set by the 82nd Congress. Investigations and studies undertaken by Congressional committees and subcommittees since 1951:

82nd Congress (1951-52)	236
83rd Congress (1953-54)	228
84th Congress (1955 - 1/22/56)	176

CQ tallied only those inquiries which reached the hearing stage. Excluded from the tally were staff studies on which there were no hearings, House and Senate Appropriations Committee investigations (staffs of these committees conduct continuing studies on appropriations, operations of executive departments, and disposition of government funds), hearings on bills and resolutions (except for several instances when hearings in connection with legislation expanded into investigations), hearings on nominations.

Probe Subjects

Military programs, business and businessmen in government, Communism and subversion were the most popular subjects of Congressional investigation. CQ's subject breakdown of inquiries undertaken Jan. 5, 1955 - Jan. 22, 1956:

Background

A comprehensive study of legal precedents and historical background on Congressional investigations may be found in the 1954 Almanac, p. 644.

Congressional investigations date back to Washington's time, and the 1954 Almanac gives the details. Another section outlines the legal precedents for Congressional inquiries and tells of parliamentary procedure needed to launch an investigation.

For a breakdown on the money authorized for probes in 1955 and previous years, 1955 Almanac, p. 502.

Subject	Number
Military programs	28
Antitrust, business, businessmen in government	22
Communism, subversion	22
Transportation, shipping	13
Agriculture	12
Power, natural resources	9
Housing and health	7
Juvenile delinquency	7
Atomic energy	6
Indians, territorial affairs	6
Immigration, refugees, deportation	5
Government employee security programs	3
Miscellaneous subjects	36
TOTAL	176

Authority for Probes

The routine, non-investigative functions of committees are authorized by rules and legislation establishing committees. Expenses are paid from lump-sum legislative appropriations without further authorization. For details on procedures by which committees launch and pay for investigations see 1955 Almanac, p. 500.

Probes Started

A list of the 62 new investigations and studies started by Congressional committees between adjournment of the first session of the 84th Congress, Aug. 2, 1955, and Jan. 22, 1956: (For a list of the 114 probes started during the first session, see 1955 Almanac, p. 496.)

Each inquiry is listed under the committee or subcommittee which conducted it. Dates show when hearings started and, where applicable, were concluded or recessed. Many of the inquiries, including some of those started during the first session, are still in progress. If reports have been made, release dates or official report numbers are listed. Also included: Weekly Report and 1955 Almanac page references, when applicable.

Senate Committees

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Chairman Allen J. Ellender Sr. (D La.)

The farm economy. Hearings in various parts of the United States 10/24/55 - 11/19/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)

Administration of the farm program by the farmer committee system in Missouri: Alleged political manipulation. Hearings in Jefferson City, Mo. 11/14/55 - 11/15/55; to be resumed.

BANKING AND CURRENCY
Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.)

Protection against natural disasters, including proposals for federal disaster risk insurance. Started 10/31/55. Staff report (S Rept 1313) filed 1/9/56.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations
Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.)

Schools approved to train veterans which allegedly are or have been owned by Communists. Started 1/17/56. (Weekly Report, p. 81)

Role of former Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Hugh E. Cross in the award of a transport service contract; alleged use of official powers to help a friend. One-day closed hearing 11/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 518)

Reorganization Subcommittee
Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.)

Ways of lightening Presidential burdens. Started 1/16/56. (Weekly Report, p. 80).

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE
Chairman Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.)

Alaskan fisheries and transportation problems. Hearings in Alaska and Seattle, Wash. 10/10/55 - 10/31/55. Pacific tuna fisheries. Hearings in Calif. and Wash. 11/2/55 - 11/5/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Auto marketing practices. Started 1/19/56. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

Subcommittee on Aviation

Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.)

Resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee. Started 1/4/56. Recessed 1/12/56. (Weekly Report, p. 55)

Subcommittee on Maritime Training
Chairman Frederick G. Payne (R Maine)

Maritime training programs. Hearings in Mass., Maine, N.Y. and Calif. 10/4/55 - 10/31/55.

JUDICIARY

Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)

Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee

Chairman Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.)

Antitrust problems in the field of foreign trade and commerce. Hearings in Wash., D.C. 9/14/55 - 9/16/55; in London, Paris, and Rome 9/26/55 - 10/7/55. Report issued 12/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 549)

Business practices in the field of distribution. Started 8/23/55. Concluded 9/2/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 548)

Mergers in the electric power industry. Hearings 9/21/55 - 9/23/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 550)

Study of the General Motors Corporation. Started 11/8/55. Recessed 12/9/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 551)

What's a Probe?

For purposes of this survey, Congressional Quarterly defined "investigation" as an inquiry by any Congressional committee or subcommittee which used investigative procedures (examining records, summoning and questioning witnesses) for one or more of the following reasons:

- Fact-finding for possible special and remedial legislation.
- Fulfillment of Congress' function as "watchdog" over operation of the government and its programs.
- Informing the public.
- Resolving questions concerning membership or procedure, such as conduct of elections or fitness of Members of Congress.

Among committee activities not included in the definition: Inquiries conducted by committee staff members without participation by Members of Congress in formal hearings; routine hearings, and action on bills and resolutions.

Constitutional Rights Subcommittee

Chairman Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.)

Present status of constitutional rights in the U.S.: Alleged violations of the rights of free speech, press and assembly in government loyalty-security programs. Started 9/17/55. Recessed 11/29/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 543)

Patents, Trademarks, and Copyrights Subcommittee

Chairman Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)

American patent system. Hearings 10/10/55 - 10/12/55.

Internal Security Subcommittee

Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.)

Papers of the late Harry Dexter White, alleged member of Communist spy ring in the U.S. government. One-day hearing 8/30/55 at Concord, N.H. (1955 Almanac, p. 529)

Case of Mrs. Mary Knowles, alleged ex-Communist Party member employed as librarian at Plymouth Meeting, Pa. library, which had received Ford Foundation Fund for the Republic grant. One-day hearing 9/15/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)

Unlabeled propaganda mailed into the United States. Hearings 9/21/55 in New Orleans, La.; in Chicago, Ill. 10/6/55 - 10/7/55.

Recordings made of jury deliberations at Wichita, Kan., as part of a study by the University of Chicago Law School. Hearings 10/12/55 - 10/13/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 530)

Proposed public release of classified portions of the diaries of former Secretary of Treasury Henry Morgenthau Jr. One-day hearing 10/28/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 529)

Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee

Chairman Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)

Role of schools in preventing delinquency. Hearings in Nashville, Tenn. 8/10/55 - 8/12/55.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS
Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)

Complaints of small business firms regarding difficulties in transacting business with the federal government. Started 1/9/56. Concluded 1/10/56.
Interstate Commerce Commission regulation of the trucking business, particularly small truckers and shippers. Hearings 11/30/55 - 12/2/55.

House Committees

AGRICULTURE

Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D N.C.)

Livestock and Feed Grains Subcommittee
Chairman W. R. Poage (D Texas)

Agriculture Department's meat purchase program. Started 1/19/56.

Special Family Farms Subcommittee
Chairman Clark W. Thompson (D Texas)

Ways to improve small farm income and to strengthen the economic position of family operated farms. Hearings in the South and Southwest 10/7/55 - 10/13/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman George M. Grant (D Ala.)

Effect of futures trading on the marketing of perishable agricultural commodities, especially onions and potatoes. Field hearings started in November, 1955; to be continued in Wash., D.C.

ARMED SERVICES

Chairman Carl Vinson (D Ga.)

Subcommittee No. 1

Chairman Overton Brooks (D La.)

Review of the military reserve program under the Reserve Forces Act (PL 305, 84th Congress). Started 1/5/56. Concluded 1/6/56. (Weekly Report, p. 56)

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Melvin Price (D Ill.)

Requirements necessary to provide a two-mile safety barrier around the United States Naval Magazine, Port Chicago, Calif. One-day hearings 8/30/55 at Port Chicago and Martinez, Calif.

Army plans for establishment of a new ammunition loading facility at Potrero Hills, Calif. One-day hearing 8/31/55 at Fairfield, Calif.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.)

Housing Subcommittee

Chairman Albert Rains (D Ala.)

Housing conditions and federal housing programs. Hearings in various U.S. cities 10/6/55 - 10/12/55.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

Chairman William L. Dawson (D Ill.)

Special Government Activities Subcommittee

Chairman Jack B. Brooks (D Texas)

Activities of the General Services Administration regarding operation and expansion of the government-owned nickel plant at Nicaro, Cuba. Started 1/13/56. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

Government Information Subcommittee

Chairman John E. Moss Jr. (D Calif.)

News policies in government agencies; alleged withholding of information from the public. Started 11/7/55.

Military Operations Subcommittee

Chairman Chet Holifield (D Calif.)

Navy procurement of F3H Demon jet fighter planes. Started 10/24/55. Concluded 10/27/55.

Water Resources and Power Subcommittee

Chairman Robert E. Jones Jr. (D Ala.)

Water and power policy recommendations of the Hoover Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. started 10/31/55.

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.)

Policies and procedure relating to withdrawal of property from the public domain. Started 1/4/56. Concluded 1/6/56.

Territorial and Insular Affairs Subcommittee

Chairman Leo W. O'Brien (D N.Y.)

Alaskan problems, including statehood, water resources, Indians. Hearings in Alaska 9/16/55 - 10/5/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman James A. Haley (D Fla.)

Problems of U.S. Indians. Hearings in Okla., Ariz., Mont., N.D., S.D., N.C. 8/25/55 - 9/18/55.

Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)

Proposed reclamation projects; inspection of reclamation areas. Hearings in Neb., Ore., Wash., Calif., Nev. 10/26/55 - 11/21/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Wayne Aspinall (D Colo.)

Problems in the Virgin Islands, including proposed revisions in the Organic Act. Hearings in the Virgin Islands 12/19/55 - 12/22/55.

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Chairman J. Percy Priest (D Tenn.)

Transportation and Communications Subcommittee

Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.)

Report of the Presidential Advisory Committee on Transport Policy and Organization. Hearings 9/19/55 - 9/21/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 531)

Commerce and Finance Subcommittee

Chairman Arthur G. Klein (D N.Y.)

Need for amendments to the Federal Securities Acts for the protection of investors in securities, including investors in uranium securities. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 9/8/55 - 12/19/55.

MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)

Special Subcommittee on Freight Forwarders

Chairman T. A. Thompson (D La.)

Activities of foreign freight forwarders and brokers. Hearings in Wash., D.C., San Francisco, Calif., and New Orleans, La. 10/26/55 - 12/9/55.

Panama Canal Subcommittee

Chairman Edward A. Garmatz (D Md.)
Proposed abandonment of the Panama Railroad (Canal Zone). Started 12/7/55 in Balboa, Canal Zone.

Special Subcommittee on Port Conditions

Chairman Herbert C. Bonner (D N.C.)
Port conditions at Los Angeles and Long Beach, Calif. harbors. Hearings in Los Angeles 10/19/55 - 10/21/55.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Chairman Tom Murray (D Tenn.)

Manpower Utilization Subcommittee

Chairman James C. Davis (D Ga.)
Use of manpower in government agencies and progress toward reducing payrolls. Hearings 9/22/55 - 11/5/55.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON SMALL BUSINESS

Chairman Wright Patman (D Texas)

Enforcement of antitrust laws, particularly the Robinson-Patman Act. Started 10/31/55. Concluded 11/17/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 554)

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)

Housing Subcommittee

Chairman Ed Edmondson (D Okla.)
Alleged irregularities in Veterans' Administration loan guarantee program in California. Hearings in California 9/12/55 - 9/14/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Olin E. Teague (D Texas)
Proposed consolidation of Veterans' Administration offices. Hearings in Florida, Oklahoma, California 8/23/55 - 9/16/55.

UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Alleged Communist affiliations of Mrs. Deborah Landy, mother of Eugene Landy, King's Point Maritime Academy graduate denied a commission. Closed hearing 8/29/55.

Special Subcommittee

Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.)

Possible past and present Communist infiltration of the theater, radio, and television fields. Hearings in New York City 8/15/55 - 8/18/55. (1955 Almanac, p. 540)

Communist penetration of the National Labor Relations Board and other government agencies. Hearings in Chicago, Ill. 12/13/55 - 12/14/55.

WAYS AND MEANS

Chairman Jere Cooper (D Tenn.)

Narcotics Subcommittee

Chairman Hale Boggs (D La.)

Illegal traffic in narcotics; barbiturate addiction. Hearings in various parts of the U.S. 10/13/55 - 12/14/55.

Excise Tax Subcommittee

Chairman Aime J. Forand (D R.I.)
Technical and administrative excise tax problems. Started 10/14/55. Concluded 1/13/56.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATETHE WHITE COUNTY BRIDGE COMMISSION

Chairman Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)
Financial position of the White County (Ill.) Bridge Commission. One-day closed hearing 10/5/55.

Joint CommitteesJOINT COMMITTEE ON THE ECONOMIC REPORT

Chairman Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)

Economic Stabilization Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas)
Effects of automation on the American economy. Started 10/14/55. Concluded 10/28/55. S Rept 1308.

Economic Statistics Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)
Government statistical practices, including employment, consumer and business statistics. Started 10/4/55. Concluded 11/8/55. S Rept 1309.

Foreign Economic Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Richard Bolling (D Mo.)
U.S. foreign economic policy as it relates to the domestic economy. Started 11/9/55. Concluded 11/17/55. S Rept 1312. (Weekly Report, p. 27)

Subcommittee on Low-Income Families

Chairman Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)
Problems of low-income families in the U.S. Started 11/18/55. Concluded 11/23/55. S Rept 1311. (Weekly Report, p. 26)

Tax Policy Subcommittee

Chairman Rep. Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.)
Federal tax policy for economic growth and stability. Started 12/5/55. Concluded 12/16/55. S Rept 1310.

SPECIAL JOINT HEARINGS

Senate Interior and Insular Affairs,
Legislative Oversight Subcommittee
Chairman James E. Murray (D Mont.)

House Government Operations,
Public Works and Resources Subcommittee

Chairman Earl Chudoff (D Pa.)
Federal timber policies -- including the alleged award of timber rights in Rogue River National Forest (Ore.) to Al Sarena Mines Inc. (Ala.), under the guise of mining claims. Hearings on the West Coast 11/14/55 - 11/30/55; in Wash., D.C. starting 1/10/56. (Weekly Report, p. 83)

Prospective Probes

Plans and proposals for investigations and inquiries by Congressional committees in 1956 include:

- **Atomic Energy** -- Sen. Clinton P. Anderson, Chairman of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, Dec. 15 said his committee hoped to hold hearings "early in 1956" to appraise the atomic energy program.

• Defense contracts -- Sens. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and George A. Smathers (D Fla.) Dec. 23, 1955, said the Senate Small Business Committee would conduct "intensive hearings" in March on the alleged awarding of defense contracts by negotiation instead of by competitive bidding.

• Disarmament -- Senate Foreign Relations Disarmament Subcommittee to start hearings Jan. 25 on the question of control and reduction of armaments.

• Farm price spread -- Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) Jan. 9 said he was "heartily in favor" of proposals to investigate the spread between what farmers receive and consumers pay for food products. Resolutions to authorize such a study have been introduced in both the House and Senate.

• Federal Reserve System -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee, in a report (S Rept 1366) requesting additional funds for investigations, listed among problems proposed for investigation: "the Federal Reserve System, including monetary and credit policies."

• Fund for the Republic -- Chairman Francis E. Walter Jan. 11 said his House Un-American Activities Committee would question Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, director of the Fund, about the views of the Fund on Communism and Congressional investigations. Walter said he would go into some of the Fund's activities. No dates set.

• Lobbyists -- Senate Government Operations Reorganization Subcommittee to hold hearings on proposed revision of the law regulating lobbyists (PL 601, 79th Congress). No dates set.

• Military procurement -- Sen. John L. McClellan Jan. 16 said his Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations intended to "expand" its investigation into procurement matters and to examine "other instances of waste, inefficiency, fraud and corruption." No dates set.

• Motion pictures -- Senate Small Business Retailing and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee to start hearings on problems of motion picture distributors and exhibitors Feb. 2.

• Postmaster irregularities -- House Post Office and Civil Service Committee to hold hearings on alleged irregularities in awarding postmaster jobs. No dates set.

• Press freedom -- Sen. Harley M. Kilgore (D W. Va.) Jan. 10 said the Senate Judiciary Constitutional Rights Subcommittee planned to investigate tendencies to impair the functioning of democratic government by abridging freedom of speech and press by "government censorship" and unchecked "monopoly" in communications media.

• Ridgway testimony -- Chairman Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) of the House Appropriations Army Subcommittee said Jan. 17 Gen. Matthew Ridgway, retired chief of staff, would be invited to testify about his statements that the Administration had played politics with the nation's security.

• TV, radio -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee to start hearings Jan. 26 on the radio and television industry.

Probe Spending

Only a part of the money authorized for Congressional investigations actually is spent. During the 83rd Congress (1953-1954) committees reported spending about 65 percent of the \$8.2 million authorized for inquiries.

Senate committees reported spending \$1,909,221.43 in 1955. House committees have not yet compiled the

figures of their spending for the second half of 1956. In the first six months, the House reported expenditures of \$411,606.54.

Five joint committees with essentially investigative functions were allotted \$431,575 during the first session. The money was set aside, on a fiscal-year basis, to cover all committee expenses. It is not included in CQ's tally of spending. (1955 Almanac, p. 501).

Probe Resolutions

Forty-nine resolutions authorizing new House and Senate investigations, or more money for existing ones, had been introduced as of Jan. 22. Many of these eventually would be adopted, although none had been to date. Most committees still have some funds available from authorizations made during the first session of the 84th Congress.

The following resolutions will be brought up for Senate floor debate; they have been cleared by the Rules and Administration Committee which must approve all Senate probe resolutions:

S Res 155 -- \$100,000 for Banking and Currency Committee economic stabilization studies.

S Res 159 -- \$100,000 for Public Works Committee studies of highway, river and harbor, power and flood control projects.

S Res 160 -- \$100,000 for Banking and Currency Committee study of housing.

S Res 165 -- \$100,000 for Judiciary Committee study of constitutional rights.

S Res 166 -- \$35,000 for Judiciary Committee investigations on narcotics.

S Res 167 -- \$110,000 for Judiciary Committee examination of the Patent Office.

S Res 168 -- \$33,361 for Judiciary Committee investigations of refugee problems.

S Res 169 -- \$8,000 for Judiciary Committee investigation of national penitentiaries.

S Res 170 -- \$250,000 for Judiciary Committee anti-trust and monopoly investigations.

S Res 171 -- \$50,000 for Judiciary Committee examination of the Trading With the Enemy Act.

S Res 172 -- \$102,000 for Judiciary Committee study of immigration and naturalization matters.

S Res 173 -- \$110,000 for Judiciary Committee study of juvenile delinquency.

S Res 174 -- \$285,000 for Judiciary Committee internal security investigations.

S Res 175 -- \$100,000 for Select Committee on Small Business studies.

S Res 176 -- \$50,000 for Rules and Administration Committee investigations relating to elections and Presidential succession.

During the first session of the 84th Congress, fifty-seven resolutions authorizing funds for Senate and House investigations were adopted. (1955 Almanac, p. 501)

The number of probe resolutions adopted is not related to the number of investigations undertaken. A resolution may grant money for investigation of "matters coming within the jurisdiction" of a committee, without pinpointing the specific subject. Thus, one broadly worded resolution may provide money to launch many separate inquiries.

Health Message

PRESIDENT ASKS FOR EXPANDED HEALTH FUNDS

President Eisenhower, in a special health message delivered to Congress Jan. 26, asked for substantial increases in medical research funds, a new program of construction grants for research and training facilities, and expansion of health insurance plans. The President said "the nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could summon to the cause of better health."

Mr. Eisenhower said the health program "should be a characteristically American partnership...in which private and governmental enterprise are joined to advance the national welfare."

He referred to his 1954 and 1955 proposals for a federal health reinsurance fund -- which Congress did not act upon -- and said the Administration currently was considering proposals for insurance company pools to back health plans. "If practical and useful methods cannot be developed along these lines, then I will again urge enactment of the proposal made last year," the President said.

In 1955, action was deferred on most of Mr. Eisenhower's health program proposals. Appropriations were increased for medical research and hospital construction. (1955 Almanac, p. 232)

Administration Proposals

The President asked Congress to authorize (* indicates legislation requested in 1955):

A \$126,525,000 appropriation for a basic medical research program at the National Institutes of Health -- a 28 percent increase over fiscal 1956 funds.

A five-year, \$250 million construction program for research and teaching facilities, with institutions to supply matching funds.

*A five-year grant program for training of nurses and other public health specialists.

*Federal matching support of state and local funds for care of the aged, disabled and dependent children.

*Group health insurance benefits for government employees.

*Improved medical care for servicemen's families.

He also presented for consideration these proposals to strengthen basic health services:

*Sickness surveys -- He said the last comprehensive survey of illness in the United States was made 20 years ago, and recommended authorization of new, periodical surveys by the Public Health Service.

*Expansion of medical care facilities -- A two-year extension of the federal-state program for construction aid. The budget called for a \$19 million increase in funds for this purpose.

*Indian health -- Construction and maintenance by the Public Health Service of "urgently needed sanitary facilities."

- Mental illness -- A new program of mental health project grants to improve the quality of care in mental institutions.

- Water and air pollution -- Strengthening of the expiring Water Pollution Control Act; increased funds for research.

- Poliomyelitis vaccination assistance -- Extension to June 30, 1957, of the program, due to expire Feb. 15, and an additional \$30 million to complete the program.

- Food and Drug Administration -- A "significant increase" in funds for staff expansion.

- Civil defense -- Funds to further research on public health aspects of the program.

- Vocational rehabilitation -- Funds for expansion of the federal-state program.

- Veterans medical program -- A budget request for \$53 million for improvement of facilities, with about one-half going to replacement of old hospitals.

President's 1955 Proposals

In his 1955 message on health programs, President Eisenhower asked Congress to set up a federal health insurance fund, authorize government insurance of private loans for construction of health facilities and expand research and training programs in public health. He also asked Congress to unify Public Health Service grants to the states and authorize separate funds for improving existing programs and for developing special projects. (1955 Almanac, p. 59)

Congress took no action on reinsurance. It extended through June, 1957, the law authorizing federal aid to the states for hospital construction, but took no action on the proposal for federal insurance of private loans for medical construction.

For research, Congress appropriated \$97.8 million for fiscal 1956, compared with \$81.3 million appropriated for fiscal 1955. There was no action on Public Health Service expansion or on grants for training health personnel. Congress authorized increased federal aid for state vocational rehabilitation and for study of mental health programs.

Folsom Comments

Secretary Marion B. Folsom of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said Jan. 26 that he did not think there would be "much difficulty in getting it (the program) through Congress."

He said the Department should know "in a few months" how much interest there was among insurance companies in "pooling their risks of their own accord so the federal government doesn't have to set up an insurance plan." The pooling plans might be tried at first on a purely experimental basis, Folsom said. He said there was a possibility legislation might be needed to permit such pools.

The Complete Text . . .

PRESIDENT CALLS FOR 'FURTHER' HEALTH STEPS

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The nation in recent years has made notable advances in the unending struggle against disease and disability. Human suffering has been relieved, the span of man's years has been extended. But in the light of the human and economic toll still taken by disease, in the light of the great opportunities open before us, the nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could summon to the cause of better health.

Therefore, as a nation, we must now take further steps to improve the health of the people. This further effort, funds for which have been included in the Budget submitted to the Congress, should be a characteristically American partnership -- a partnership in which private and governmental enterprise are joined to advance the national welfare. The important role of the federal government is to provide assistance without interference in personal, local or state responsibilities.

Such action should be taken in several general areas, through:

- A substantial increase in federal funds for medical research.
- A new program of grants for construction of medical research and training facilities.
- Further steps to help alleviate health personnel shortages.
- Measures which will help our people meet the costs of medical care.
- Action to strengthen certain other basic health services throughout the nation.

Medical Research

Progress in medicine is dependent upon research. Intensive studies by thousands of scientists have been responsible for important advances in recent years against such major afflictions as rheumatic fever, epilepsy, high blood pressure, poliomyelitis and blindness.

The development of antibiotics has had a major share in bringing about dramatic reductions during the past 10 years in the death toll from many other diseases -- for example, tuberculosis 75 percent, appendicitis 69 percent, acute rheumatic fever 66 percent.

The widespread use of the Salk poliomyelitis vaccine within the past year alone has proved highly effective in reducing the threat of paralytic poliomyelitis to many of our children.

Yet much remains unknown. Despite progress in the control of cancer, its cause remains a dark mystery. Little is known about the diseases of the nervous system. Much remains to be discovered about heart disease and mental illness.

In order to facilitate the expansion of medical research, I have, therefore, proposed in the Budget submitted to the Congress an appropriation to the Public Health Service for the National Institutes of Health of \$126,525,000 -- an increase of 28 percent over the total funds appropriated for the present fiscal year.

This program is designed to give major emphasis -- through an increased share of funds -- to basic research. For basic research -- in the biological and medical sciences -- underlies all medical progress. Through increased emphasis on these fundamental studies, we bring into better balance the total medical research effort.

The appropriation I have recommended would provide a substantial increase in funds in various categories of research. The program would provide funds as follows: for cancer \$32,437,000; heart disease \$22,106,000; mental illness \$21,749,000; arthritis and metabolic diseases \$13,345,000; neurology and blindness \$12,196,000; infectious and parasitic diseases \$9,799,000; dental disorders \$2,971,000; and \$11,922,000 for the general research programs of the National Institutes of Health.

The increased funds recommended would be expended in part at the laboratories of the National Institutes of Health. But by far the major share of the increased funds would be for research grants to medical schools, hospitals and private laboratories. Funds for these research grants would be increased by 47 percent over this year's appropriation.

The increase of \$7 million recommended for research grants by the National Science Foundation would provide for additional research in the biological and medical sciences.

These programs would permit a broader and more intensive scientific effort to develop the fundamental knowledge necessary to a better understanding of illness and to apply that knowledge more rapidly to relieve human suffering.

Medical Research and Teaching

The bulk of medical research is conducted in laboratories of universities, hospitals and other institutions outside the federal government. These institutions also provide the intellectual environment for training the scientists upon whom successful research depends. And they provide the training ground for medical practitioners.

Physical facilities of medical research and teaching institutions are inadequate to meet the human needs of the nation. As we strive to achieve better health for the people, we must help to provide the needed laboratories and teaching facilities.

I, therefore, recommend that Congress enact legislation authorizing \$250 million for a five-year program to assist in construction of research and teaching facilities for schools of medicine, osteopathy, public health, and dentistry and other research institutions. These institutions would be required to supply at least equal amounts in matching funds.

Health Personnel

The rate at which physicians are being graduated from the nation's medical schools is barely keeping pace with the increase in population. There are serious shortages in such specialized fields as psychiatry, pediatrics, and in physical medicine and rehabilitation. Relative to population, the number of dentists and nurses is diminishing. The aging of our population and the increase in the incidence of chronic disease, the anticipated continued growth of voluntary health insurance plans, and the general expansion of our economy -- all will tend to increase the demand for health services.

The increase in funds which I have requested for the National Institutes of Health and the National Science Foundation will permit a major increase in trainees and research fellows. The program of construction grants for medical research and teaching facilities also offers the opportunity for medical, dental and other professional schools to expand their student capacity and provide for the training of more physicians, scientists, dentists and other health workers.

As additional federal aid in meeting the problem of existing personnel shortages in the health field, I recommend to the Congress, as was proposed in my Health Message of last year, enactment of legislation to provide for (a) a five-year program of grants for training practical nurses, (b) traineeships for graduate nurses and (c) authority to establish traineeships in other public health specialties.

Cost of Medical Care

Since World War II the costs of medical care have been increasingly met through voluntary health insurance. More than 100 million persons are now enrolled in prepayment health insurance plans of some type. But health insurance coverage is still not available to many who need it, and the character and amount of insurance protection in important respects remains inadequate.

Health insurance protection must be made more available to older persons and those living in rural areas, to the self-employed and those working in small organizations who cannot be reached through ordinary group enrollment methods. There is particular need for much broader coverage against the cost of long term or other especially expensive illness, which can be a financial catastrophe for many families.

The need for more and better health insurance coverage can best be met by building on what many of our people have already provided for themselves -- the voluntary health prepayment plans. Much can be done to encourage more rapid expansion and improvement of such plans.

Last year and the year before I urged enactment of a proposal for federal reinsurance to encourage increased protection against the cost of medical care through voluntary prepayment plans. Since the legislation was introduced, private insurance organizations have developed new types of policies and prepayment plans and have extended coverage to groups formerly unprotected. There are now indications that the organizations writing health prepayment plans might progress more rapidly by joining together -- sharing or pooling their risks -- to offer broader benefits and expanded coverage on reasonable terms in fields of special needs. The Administration is considering legislative proposals which would permit such pooling. But, if practical and useful methods cannot be developed along these lines, then I will again urge enactment of the proposal made last year.

Illness and disability are among the principal problems of public assistance recipients, and are major causes of dependency. Therefore, I again recommend that the Congress authorize a separate program through which the federal government would match funds expended by the states and localities for medical care for the indigent aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled and dependent children.

Additionally, I renew my previous recommendations for (a) providing federal employees with the benefits of group health insurance, and (b) the improvement of medical care for the dependents of servicemen.

Strengthening Basic Services

Expansion of medical research, financial assistance for construction of research and teaching facilities, measures to increase research and health manpower and steps to help meet the costs of medical care are essential to national progress toward better health. It is equally essential that other public health services be strengthened and improved.

I present the following further proposals for consideration by the Congress:

- **Sickness Surveys.** Information on the nature and extent of sickness and disability is neither accurate nor up-to-date. The last comprehensive survey of illness in the nation was made 20 years ago. Since then American medicine has experienced the most rapid and dramatic changes in its history. Improved statistical data are essential as a guide for research and for the effective planning and operation of health programs.

I urge the Congress, therefore, to authorize the Public Health Service to secure periodically needed information on the incidence, duration and effects of illness and disability in the nation.

- **Expansion of Medical Care Facilities.** The federal-state program of aid in the construction of hospitals and other medical care facilities was broadened in 1954 to give greater emphasis to the construction of chronic disease hospitals, nursing homes, diagnostic and treatment centers and rehabilitation facilities.

I recommend the extension for two more years of this program, which otherwise would terminate in 1957. I have also proposed in my Budget Message a \$19 million increase in funds to expand construction of these needed facilities.

I again urge the enactment of the proposal I made last year for federal insurance of mortgage loans made by private leading institutions for the construction of hospitals, clinics, nursing homes and other types of private medical care facilities. This proposal follows the pattern developed in successful government guaranty programs in other fields.

- **Indian Health Program.** As an important step toward improving health conditions among our Indian population, I recommend legislation which will authorize the Public Health Service to construct and maintain urgently needed sanitary facilities for our Indian population. For the total Indian health program, I propose a substantial increase in the funds of the Public Health Service.

- **Mental Illness.** Mental illness is one of our most serious national problems. Last year I recommended authorization of a new program of mental health project grants. The purpose of

this program was to seek ways of improving the quality of care in mental institutions, of improving the administration of these institutions, and, most importantly, of reducing the length of stay in these institutions. I again urge that the Congress authorize this program.

- **Water and Air Pollution.** Problems of water pollution control grow more pressing with population growth and with industrial development and expansion. The present Water Pollution Control Act expires on June 30 of this year. I again recommend that the authority in this Act be strengthened and placed on a permanent basis. This would enable the Public Health Service to help the states and industry to deal effectively with the problems of pollution control.

I have also recommended a substantial increase in funds to broaden the research attack on problems of air pollution by non-federal institutions and by the Public Health Service and other government agencies. This will also permit a step-up in technical assistance to states for the control of pollution.

- **Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act.** Last year Congress approved an appropriation of federal funds to assist the states in providing free poliomyelitis vaccine for many of our children and expectant mothers. This program expires Feb. 15. I have recommended an extension to June 30, 1957, and an appropriation of \$30 million to complete this program.

- **Increased Support for Food and Drug Administration.** Last year a committee of distinguished citizens made a thoughtful study and presented numerous recommendations for strengthening and improving the Food and Drug Administration in its important work of protecting the American consumer. I have recommended a significant increase in funds for the Food and Drug Administration to provide for an initial expansion of its inspection and related technical staff.

- **Public Health Aspects of Civil Defense.** The skills and resources of the Public Health Service and the Food and Drug Administration will be of great value to the nation in dealing with any civil defense emergency that may arise. The Federal Civil Defense Administration has delegated vital responsibilities to these agencies, and I have included funds in the Budget to strengthen research on the public health aspects of civil defense.

- **Vocational Rehabilitation.** The Congress in 1954 authorized an expansion of the federal contribution to the federal-state program of restoring handicapped men and women to more productive lives. I have recommended the funds needed to continue expansion of this program.

- **Veterans Medical Program.** The medical care of our veterans remains a growing responsibility, and in the next fiscal year the hospitals of the Veterans Administration will have an average daily load of 111,500 patients. I have included in the Budget a request for \$53 million for construction and improvements at Veterans Administration facilities, about one-half of which is for replacement of old hospitals.

Conclusion

The Congress has enacted enlightened and progressive legislation during recent years which represents substantial gains in the unending war against disease and disability.

I now urge the Congress to give continued support to the quest for better health. The proposals I have submitted call for a proper distribution of responsibility among the many groups which make up the health services of the nation -- health professions, educational institutions, foundations, industry and all levels of government.

The role of the federal government in this great effort is that of a partner. The federal government should support the efforts of the states and communities and private agencies. It should encourage the individual initiative and industry inherent in our free society. The specific measures which I have placed before you are conceived in terms of these basic American principles; they provide promise for a renewed and reinvigorated attack on our health problems.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
January 26, 1956.

Pressures On Congress

In This Section...

- AFL-CIO Releases Legislative Program
- CED Proposes Farm Solution
- Social Security Extension Backed, Opposed
- Lobbyist Registrations

AFL-CIO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

President George Meany of the AFL-CIO Jan. 18 urged Congress to "bi-partisan agreement on a sound and firm (foreign) policy which can be consistently applied in the future...to preserve peace and safeguard the free world." Labor's top spokesman said "responsible leadership of both parties can and should agree on the essentials of a constructive foreign policy program and...remove this vital area from the realm of partisan bickering." (Weekly Report, p. 101)

In a Jan. 18 editorial in the official AFL-CIO monthly, *American Federationist*, Meany outlined labor's legislative program for 1956:

- Comprehensive federal aid to education over a long-term period.
- "An impartial investigation of the widening spread between the price the farmer gets for his product and the far higher price the consumer has to pay."
- Lower rates on the first \$2,000 of taxable income, if a tax cut would not "endanger national security."
- A civil rights program to protect victims of discrimination.
- A comprehensive housing program to "encourage the construction of two million new homes a year, for the next 10 years."
- Correction of the "obvious injustices" of the Taft-Hartley Act.
- Effective rehabilitation of distressed areas where "joblessness is acute and economic conditions...(are) bleak."
- A uniform nationwide minimum standard for benefits under the unemployment compensation system.
- Broaden the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to include workers not covered and to raise the minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour.
- Immigration law revision, removal of restrictive provisions from the Refugee Relief Act of 1953 so the full quota of refugees can be admitted.

CED FARM REPORT

The Committee for Economic Development Jan. 25 said costs of necessary economic readjustment for agriculture "should be shared by the country as a whole and not left to be borne entirely by the farmer." CED said the nation faced "an accumulation of problems that have

become urgent and that, because of their size and character, agriculture cannot handle by itself." CED recommended:

- Continuing price supports at gradually reduced levels.
- Establishing a soil bank plan.
- "Moderating extreme price fluctuations through a system of flexible price supports."
- Encouraging industrialization in low income farm areas.
- Increasing information available about jobs in urban areas for possible emigration from low income rural areas.
- Creating a "non-partisan Agricultural Stabilization Board to determine broad policies and to help protect policy decisions from short-run political demands."
- Abolishing the "two-price system" which "might well lead to a series of counter measures that would restrict world trade."

SOCIAL SECURITY

The Twentieth Century Fund Jan. 22 said major improvements were necessary in the social security system, including income payments to totally disabled persons and a sliding scale of payments to encourage unemployed persons to seek work.

AFL-CIO President George Meany Jan. 23 urged favorable action of Senate on HR 7225, a bill to amend the Social Security Act. Meany attacked the American Medical Association for opposing this "constructive legislation." Said Meany: "Opposition to this sound and overdue measure is being organized and spearheaded by the leaders of the political army of the medical fraternity." The AMA Jan. 12 said the proposed social security amendments were a "specific threat to good medical care through governmental interference with medical practice."

SEN. EASTLAND SCORED

Secretary-treasurer Emil Mazey of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) Jan. 21 said James O. Eastland (D Miss.) should be ousted from the Senate. Mazey said Eastland was a "home grown Fascist," and that in proposing use of public funds to preserve racial segregation, said Mazey, Eastland had violated his oath of office by refusing to uphold the Constitution.

Americans for Traditional Liberties Jan. 23 released texts of telegrams sent Senators urging "appropriate action immediately" against Eastland. The telegrams -- signed by A. Philip Randolph, vice president, AFL-CIO; executive secretary Roy Wilkins, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; president Israel Goldstein, American Jewish Congress; and 34 others -- accused Eastland of "baseless attacks upon the Supreme Court" and of participation in "racist incitement."

Lobbyist Registrations

The American Medical Association and transportation interests each registered two representatives under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act between Jan. 13-20. Included in the total of 14 registrants were representatives of the American Federation of Musicians (AFL-CIO), the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, power and farm interests.

Registrations are listed by categories (with employers listed alphabetically): business, citizens, farm, foreign, individuals, labor, professional and veterans and military.

Business Groups

• EMPLOYER -- The Anaconda Co., 616 Hennessy Bldg., Butte, Mont.

Registrant -- A. E. WILKINSON, 417 Investment Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Any legislation that affects the operations of the Anaconda Co."

Compensation -- \$750 monthly.

Expenses -- \$500 monthly.

Previous Registrations -- Anaconda Copper Mining Co. (1954 Almanac, p. 680; 1955 Almanac, p. 684)

• EMPLOYER -- Associated Motor Carriers of Oklahoma, Inc., Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Registrant -- FISHER MULDROW, P. O. Box 983, Oklahoma City, Okla. Filed 1/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All highway and transportation legislation."

Compensation -- \$2,500 annually.

Expenses -- \$500 annually.

• EMPLOYER -- Iowa Power and Light Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

Registrant -- FRANK P. BRANNAN, Avoca, Iowa. Filed 1/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Reimbursement for expenses in relocating transmission lines."

Compensation -- \$900.

• EMPLOYER -- Missouri Bus and Truck Assn., 628 Jefferson St., Jefferson City, Mo.

Registrant -- U. G. LEWELLEN, 628 Jefferson St., Jefferson City, Mo. Filed 1/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Against S 1920, HR 6141, 6142 to amend the Transportation Act.

Compensation -- \$1,000 monthly.

Expenses -- \$600.

Farm Groups

• EMPLOYER -- Grain Sorghum Producers Assn., Box 77, Bushland, Texas.

Registrant -- HAROLD M. LA FONT, 419 Skaggs Bldg., Plainview, Texas. Filed 1/13/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Farm legislation."

Compensation -- "\$50 per day while in Washington."

Foreign Groups

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE FAR EAST GROUP, INC., Room 602, 917 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- For "legislation to provide payment of American war damage claims against Japan."

Registrant -- MYRON WIENER, 917 15th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Individuals

• EMPLOYER -- Ching-Lin Hsia and wife, Wai Tsung Hsia, 21 Park Place, Great Neck, L.I., N.Y.

Registrant -- ORRIN G. JUDD, 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N.Y. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Passage of legislation for admittance to permanent residence in the United States.

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- ADA E. PRUITT, 5814 Nevada Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- Legislation benefiting veterans and the blind.

Labor Groups

• EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- AMERICAN FEDERATION OF MUSICIANS, 570 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/20/56.

Legislative Interest -- HR 7906 and HR 8153, bills to repeal the cabaret tax.

Registrant -- HAL LEYSHON, 292 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. Filed 1/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- Same as employer above.

Compensation -- \$2,500 monthly.

Professional Groups

• EMPLOYER -- American Medical Association, 535 N. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

1. Registrant -- JAMES W. FORISTEL, 1523 L St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/16/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills relating to health and welfare."

2. Registrant -- FRANK W. KUEHL, 1523 L St., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/17/56.

Legislative Interest -- "All bills relating to health and welfare."

• EMPLOYER -- National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc., 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Registrant -- CATHERINE G. KUHNE, 1701 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D.C. Filed 1/18/56.

Legislative Interest -- "Those which affect favorably or unfavorably the interests of business and professional women. We have supported: Equal Rights Amendment, H.J. Res 82 and S.J. Res 39; Women's Equal Pay Act of 1955, HR 6503, HR 6749; Mutual Security Act of 1955, S 2090. We have opposed: HR 7225, amending the Social Security Act."

Compensation -- \$5,000 annually.

Previous Registration -- National Federation of Business & Professional Women's Clubs, Inc. (1955 Almanac, p. 706)

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNERS

Republicans Jan. 20 saluted President Eisenhower on the third anniversary of his inauguration at \$100-a-plate dinners in cities across the country. The President continued his own counsel about seeking re-election.

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Senate Minority Leader, was entered in the April 24 Alaska and April 10 Illinois Presidential preference primary.

Adlai E. Stevenson entered the Illinois Democratic primary. Sen. Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) bypassed the May 8 Ohio primary.

Chronological developments:

EISENHOWER

Jan. 19 -- California Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (R) said he would proceed immediately to form a Republican delegation pledged to renomination of the President. Fifty-two Republican Congressmen urged the President to run, "health permitting."

Jan. 20 -- Through a closed television circuit, Mr. Eisenhower told an estimated 100,000 diners "my own future role in our party remains undetermined; whether to be a candidate for your nomination or a worker in the ranks." GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall estimated the dinners raised \$5 million for the party.

KNOWLAND

Jan. 23 -- Mrs. Durive Troyak of Chicago entered Knowland's name in the April 10 Illinois preference primary. Ray Beach, secretary of the Alaska Republican Central Committee, filed a petition to place Knowland's name on the ballot. Knowland issued a statement which said he would not request withdrawal of his name.

Jan. 24 -- State Rep. Rita Collyer (R) said "a full and complete" slate of delegate candidates favorable to Knowland would be entered in the March 13 New Hampshire primary.

STEVENSON

Jan. 23 -- Petitions were filed for Stevenson's entry into the April 10 Illinois primary. He will be unopposed. Stevenson then left for a tour of the West Coast.

KEFAUVER

Jan. 20 -- Announced he would not oppose Gov. Frank Lausche in the May 8 Ohio Presidential preference primary. Kefauver received 29½ votes from the Ohio delegation in 1952.

HARRIMAN

Jan. 19 -- Said in San Francisco "it does not look very likely that I would be President."

Jan. 21 -- Said President Eisenhower was the "biggest dodger of any President we've ever had." Michael H. Prendergast, New York Democratic chairman, said Harriman would announce his Presidential candidacy in the Spring. Harriman said Prendergast is "doing his own guessing. He's not speaking for me."

Congressional Candidates

SENATE

- Seeking nomination:
R.M. (Spike) Evans (D) of Iowa, former administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Act; Jan. 21.

Kenneth E. Lee (D) of Maryland, attorney; Jan. 19.

Julien G. Sourwine (D) of Nevada, former chief counsel of Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee; Jan. 20.

George W. Williams (D) of Maryland, attorney; Jan. 19.

HOUSE

- Seeking re-election (1955 CQ Eisenhower Support and Opposition and Party Unity scores follow current term):

Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), Fourth District, 10th term (39-51) (84); Jan. 21.

Rep. Dewey Short (R Mo.), Seventh District, 12th term (49-29) (65); Jan. 19.

- Seeking nomination:

Fred Burt (D) of Illinois, Second District; Jan. 24.

John J. Dillon (R) of Illinois, Sixth District; Jan. 24.

Mrs. Davis Elkins (R) of West Virginia, Second District; Jan. 18.

Elizabeth W. Key (R) of Illinois, 14th District; Jan. 24.

Frank A. McCarthy (R) of Illinois, 14th District; Jan. 24.

James J. McCarthy (D) of Illinois, 11th District; Jan. 24.

Robert H. Michel (R) of Illinois, administrative assistant to retiring Rep. Harold Velde, 18th District; Jan. 20.

Bradley D. Nash (R) of West Virginia, former government administrator, Second District; Jan. 18.

Frederick S. O'Hara (R) of Illinois, realtor, 21st District; Jan. 20.

Henry W. Pollock (R) of Illinois, 14th District; Jan. 24.

Richard H. Robinson (D) of New Mexico, state attorney general, At-large District; Jan. 19. Reps. John J. Dempsey (D) (51-22) (52) and Antonio M. Fernandez (D) (63-34) (65) previously announced for re-election.

Adrian H. Scolten (D) of Maine, physician, First District; Jan. 20.

William J. Smith Jr. (R) of Illinois, 14th District; Jan. 24.

L. Harold Sothoron (D) of Maryland, attorney, Fifth District; Jan. 18.

James M. Unland (R) of Illinois, attorney, 18th District; Jan. 20.

Around The Capitol

FOREIGN POLICY DEBATE

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Jan. 19 said the Administration's foreign policy was one of "preventing war by preventing enemy miscalculation."

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) Jan. 19 said the United States position in the world "is in every respect far worse than it was three years ago."

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) Jan. 20 called for a Congressional review of foreign policy and "Secretary of State Dulles' diplomacy of the brink." Chairman Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee endorsed Mansfield's proposal.

The State Department Jan. 21 said Red China demanded American abandonment of Formosa as the price for joining in a renunciation of the use of force, and had failed to live up to the agreement to release imprisoned Americans.

Seventeen House Democrats Jan. 23 issued a statement in favor of a five-year limit on the term of long-range foreign aid commitments.

Executive Briefs

BUDGET DIRECTOR RESIGNS

Rowland R. Hughes, since April, 1954, director of the Budget Bureau, Jan. 20 announced his resignation effective April 1. He wrote President Eisenhower that "compelling personal and family reasons" forced his resignation. The President accepted it "with deepest regret." Deputy Budget Director Percival F. Brundage was named to succeed Hughes.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

The Civil Service Commission Jan. 20 directed its employees "to assist in the task of keeping the public informed." The new directive replaced one which advised CSC employees information about agency affairs was "the property of the government" and could not be disclosed without authorization. (Weekly Report, p. 81)

Nominations Boxescore

(84th Congress - Jan. 5, 1955 through Jan. 24, 1956)

Civilian nominations submitted to Congress by President Eisenhower were disposed of as follows:

	Postmasters	Other
Confirmed	1,131	1,944
Withdrawn	12	4
Rejected	3	0
Unconfirmed	344	233
Total Submitted	1,490	2,181

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan. 25 told his 78th news conference there has been some misunderstanding in Congress regarding his request for authority to make long-term foreign aid commitments. He said he would stand by the proposal as long as it had a chance to pass Congress. He also said he was against putting anti-segregation amendments on aid to education legislation.

About his plans for retirement or re-election the President said: he had asked his doctors to perform another full-scale medical examination before mid-February; no members of his family were against his seeking re-election; he never had talked with Vice President Richard M. Nixon about being his running mate, if he decided to run; situations should be prevented where there would be great confusion between politics and the Supreme Court.

DEMOCRATS WIN SEAT

State Sen. Elmer J. Holland of Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 24 was elected to fill the unexpired term of the late Rep. Vera D. Buchanan (D) in Pennsylvania's 30th District. Holland, a former Representative (1942-43), defeated Republican David J. Smith of McKeesport, 36,019 to 11,781, polling 75 percent of the vote.

Congressional Briefs

BRAMBLETT LOSES APPEAL

The U.S. Court of Appeals Jan. 19 upheld the conviction of Ex-Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif., 1947-54) on charges of falsifying his office payroll in a salary kickback scheme. In a 2-1 decision, the Court rejected Bramblett's principal contention that the three-year statute of limitations had expired. (1955 Almanac, p. 393)

BRIBE OFFER

Rep. Ruth Thompson (R Mich.) Jan. 18 said she had been offered a \$1,000 campaign contribution "bribe" to get the Air Force to build a jet fighter base at Cadillac, Mich.

Nominations

President Eisenhower announced the following appointments, subject to Senate confirmation:

Earl F. Hastings of Glendale, Ariz., a Democrat, as a member of the Securities and Exchange Commission; Jan. 19.

Marvin L. McLain of Malcom, Iowa, a Republican, as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and member of the board of directors of the Commodity Credit Corp.; Jan. 24.

Special Report

SCHOOL AID LEGISLATION COMPARISON, PRESSURES

COMPARISON OF LEGISLATION

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) and 14 co-sponsors Jan. 12 introduced a bill (S 2905) to authorize a five-year program for federal assistance to the states for school construction. The bill embodied the recommendations contained in President Eisenhower's 1956 school message. (Weekly Report, p. 38)

Already in the legislative mill was a bill (HR 7535) written by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D Pa.) following 1955 hearings on the school aid problem. The Kelley bill was reported (H Rept 1504) by the House Education and Labor Committee July 28, 1955, but received no floor consideration during the first session. (1955 Almanac, p. 265) The House Rules Committee Jan. 24 began hearings on HR 7535, was expected to clear the measure for floor action within the week.

A comparison of major features of the two bills:

Federal Grants

Kelley Bill -- Authorize \$400 million annually for four years. Allotments based on the school-age population of each state and its ratio to total U.S. population. Total federal payments to a state could not exceed one-half the cost of constructing all the projects in the state assisted under the program. Remainder of funds to come from state or local sources.

Administration Bill -- Authorize \$250 million annually for five years. Allotments would be based on the ratio of state income per school-age child to that of the nation as a whole. A state's allotment would be reduced if its "effort index" -- ratio of school expenditures per public school pupil to income per school-age child -- fell below the national effort index. However, the state effort index would be considered equal to the national effort index if the state's dollar expenditures per student were not less than the national average. The formula for federal-state fund matching would, like the allotment formula, be based on the ratio of state to national income per school-age child. The maximum federal share for any state would be 66 2/3 percent, the minimum 33 1/3 percent. In the first year of the program, the matching requirement could be met by state or local funds. Subsequently, state matching would be required.

Purchase of Obligations

Kelley Bill -- Authorize, over a four-year period, \$300 million to provide initial capital to permit federal purchase of local school construction bonds where the local groups were unable to obtain reasonable financing from other sources. The total amount of bonds purchased could not exceed \$750 million, would have to be paid off in 30 years. No more than 15 percent of the annual appropriation would be available for purchase of the obligations of local educational agencies in any one state. The bill would create a revolving fund to be used in purchasing bonds.

Calculation of Grants

Methods by which federal grants would be calculated under the Kelley and Administration bills:

Kelley Bill -- The ratio of the state's school-age population to total U.S. population would determine the fraction of the total authorization to be received.

Administration Bill -- For each state the allotment ratio (relationship between state and national income per school-age child) would be multiplied by the school-age population and the product expressed as a fraction of the sum of the products for all states. This fraction, multiplied by the amount of the authorization (\$250 million), would yield the tentative yearly allotment for the state. If the state's effort index (ratio of school expenditures to income per public school pupil) fell below the national effort index, its tentative allotment would be reduced proportionately, provided its expenditure per pupil also fell below the national average.

Administration Bill -- Authorize \$750 million for school bond purchase over a five-year period. No revolving fund would be established. Other bonding provisions similar to Kelley bill.

Credit Assistance

Kelley Bill -- Authorize, over a four-year period, up to \$6 billion to back the credit of local school districts for a type of installment financing of school buildings in which the federal government would insure construction obligations. A reserve fund would be established to which states and federal government would contribute an amount equal to one-half the annual debt service on obligations supported by the fund.

Administration Bill -- Provisions similar to Kelley bill. Would help assure payment of obligations on up to \$6 billion worth of bonds over a five-year period.

Administrative Expenses

Kelley Bill -- No provision.

Administration Bill -- Appropriation of \$20 million over a five-year period to states to assist in meeting administrative expenses in developing state programs.

Allotment Estimates

The U.S. Office of Education has estimated allotments for each state under the Kelley and Administration bills, and the amount each state must put up if it was to receive its full federal allotment under the Administration bill. (See table, p. 103.)

On the basis of tentative figures, Texas would be eligible for the highest total allotment under the Administration bill -- \$16.8 million. Nevada would receive the smallest grant -- \$153,000. A high of \$10.86 per student would go to Alabama, Arkansas and South Carolina. Connecticut would receive the lowest per student allotment, \$3.62.

Twelve states stand to be penalized under the Administration bill for failures to match the other states in construction effort: Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Indiana, Kansas, Missouri, Ohio, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee. Amounts of reduction in these states would total \$5,927,000. This amount would be distributed among the other states in proportion to the size of their initial allotment.

The Office of Education has estimated that under the Administration bill federal allotments and state matching funds would total \$494,354,000 per year for school construction, if each state put up the minimum funds required to match the full federal allotment.

Under the Kelley bill, the Office of Education has estimated yearly grants would amount to \$11.27 per child of school age. New York would lead the field with annual grants of \$32,154,000, and four other states would receive more than \$20 million -- California, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Texas. Four states would be eligible for less than \$1 million in grants, with Nevada -- the smallest -- receiving \$462,000.

PRESSURES EXERTED

Big labor and the nation's foremost spokesmen for Negroes seem headed for a showdown fight in an attempt to attach an anti-segregation amendment to the school aid legislation.

Labor Meeting

Labor leaders Jan. 17 met in closed sessions with AFL-CIO legislative representatives in Washington. CQ learned that at the meeting labor outlined its approach for getting action this year on a school aid bill. CQ sources revealed the following: Labor's top legislative specialists agreed that if Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) attempted an anti-segregation amendment to the Kelley bill in the House there would be no possibility of getting the bill passed in the Senate; there was no need for the amendment because there was ample authority by which the Administration could accomplish the same objective.

Powell in 1955 attempted to have the House Education and Labor Committee attach an amendment to its school aid bill which would have barred federal funds for school construction to local school districts practicing racial segregation. Powell's proposal was rejected by the Committee on July 20 by a 10-17 vote. (1955 Almanac, p. 270)

Powell Nov. 17, 1955, announced the formation of a "civil rights bloc" under the leadership of Rep. Hugh Scott (R Pa.), Charles Diggs (D Mich.) and himself. He said the bloc could command about 150 House votes. Powell Jan. 24 said he had "refused to be dissuaded,

Allotments Under School Aid Bills

KELLEY BILL	ADMINISTRATION BILL		
	Total Federal Allotment (Thousands)	Federal Allotment Total (Thousands)	State Matching Requirement* (Thousands)
Ala.	\$ 9,374	\$ 8,841	\$ 4,420
Ariz.	2,558	1,919	1,295
Ark.	5,712	5,322	10.86
Calif.	26,386	10,039	4.26
Colo.	3,481	2,205	7.02
Conn.	4,811	1,517	3.62
Del.	822	286	3.92
D. C.	1,521	992	7.24
Fla.	7,819	5,010	7.58
Ga.	10,410	8,946	9.73
Idaho	1,746	1,405	9.18
Ill.	20,223	8,457	4.71
Ind.	10,151	4,810	5.30
Iowa	6,444	4,614	7.91
Kan.	4,800	3,014	7.18
Ky.	8,393	6,900	9.22
La.	8,213	7,199	9.97
Maine	2,343	1,433	7.13
Md.	6,106	3,408	6.30
Mass.	10,737	5,148	5.49
Mich.	17,012	9,331	6.21
Minn.	7,684	5,476	7.99
Miss.	6,771	6,055	10.13
Mo.	9,452	4,767	5.74
Mont.	1,611	1,063	7.49
Neb.	3,256	2,240	7.72
Nev.	462	153	3.92
N. H.	1,250	812	7.12
N. J.	11,176	4,198	4.21
N. M.	2,298	2,064	9.97
N. Y.	32,154	11,957	4.13
N. C.	12,325	11,502	10.48
N. D.	1,735	1,556	9.97
Ohio	19,795	8,249	4.66
Okla.	6,050	4,947	9.37
Ore.	3,853	2,332	6.74
Pa.	25,056	14,189	6.42
R. I.	1,746	706	4.47
S. C.	6,929	6,843	10.86
S. D.	1,724	1,444	9.32
Tenn.	9,295	7,568	9.17
Texas	21,912	16,781	8.54
Utah	2,152	1,798	9.27
Vt.	992	801	9.10
Va.	9,204	7,211	8.78
Wash.	5,915	3,239	6.17
W. Va.	5,723	5,307	10.11
Wis.	8,698	5,547	7.20
Wyo.	800	497	7.20
Alaska	372	358	10.86
Guam	146	141	10.86
Puerto Rico	8,720	8,407	10.86
Hawaii	1,397	898	7.24
Virgin Is.	97	98	10.86
TOTAL	\$400,000	\$250,000	\$ 7.04
			\$244,354

* Minimum funds required to match full federal allotment.

SOURCE: U. S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION

to retreat (or) to compromise" in his attempt to attach an anti-segregation amendment to the school aid legislation, indicating that he would try to line up the so-called "civil rights bloc" in the House to support anti-segregation amendments.

President Eisenhower Jan. 25 voiced opposition to tacking an anti-segregation amendment on the school aid bill. He said he believed the school bill should have nothing in it that might interfere with getting needed new classrooms immediately. The Supreme Court decision against segregation, Mr. Eisenhower said, specifically provided for gradual integration. The President took a similar stand July 6, 1955.

Although labor had been backing the anti-segregation amendment, union legislative representatives Jan. 17 were assigned to inform "labor's friends" that labor thought the anti-segregation amendment unnecessary. But Walter P. Reuther, AFL-CIO vice president and head of the United Auto Workers, Jan. 26 said that so long as the Administration did not say it would withhold school funds from non-segregated districts, UAW would back an anti-segregation amendment. The National Education Association Jan. 25 said it would be "tragic" if the Powell amendment was introduced and killed the school bill.

Labor's Official Position

At its constitutional convention in New York Dec. 5-8, 1955, the newly merged AFL-CIO unanimously adopted a resolution on civil rights which included this passage:

"The AFL-CIO wholeheartedly supports the decisions of the Supreme Court outlawing segregation in the public schools. We urge all of our affiliated state and local bodies to work with other liberal forces in their communities to facilitate a peaceful and effective transition to an unsegregated American educational system. We urge the Administration to utilize the full powers of the federal government to frustrate and punish unlawful attempts to block implementation of the Supreme Court's decision."

James B. Carey, an AFL-CIO vice president and currently chairman of the organization's Civil Rights Committee, Dec. 7 supported the resolution. In a speech before the convention:

"We must constantly seek to strengthen those civic and community forces whose ideals and convictions and programs of action are consistent with ours. We must continue to support, plan and work with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Urban League, the Jewish Labor Committee and the many organizations with which we share common ideological convictions."

NAACP Position

Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington office for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Jan. 20 said NAACP was "determined" to have an amendment outlawing segregation before it would support any bill containing federal aid for schools.

Mitchell said that since the 1955 dispute over such an amendment, officials of both the National Education Association and NAACP had met to work out a compromise, but no agreement had been reached. Mitchell said NAACP would accept a plan where individual school districts would receive federal funds if they complied in "good faith" with the Supreme Court order. Other proposals to hold money in "escrow" until "good faith" requirements were met also were acceptable, he said.

Powell Floor Speech

On Jan. 24 the House Rules Committee held hearings in preparation for sending the Kelley bill to the floor. Only members of the House Education and Labor Committee were heard. The same day Powell delivered a speech on the House floor in which he said, "I am sad to announce the shocking news that the first official act of the new labor organization (AFL-CIO)...in the field of race relations is a plan -- placed into operation last week -- to defeat my amendment." Powell said he would offer two amendments to the Kelley bill:

1. "Provide that school facilities...are open to all children without regard to race, in conformity with the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions; except that if a state plan does not so provide, it shall not prevent payment of funds authorized under this Act to such state for the use in counties or other political sub-divisions within the state that are operating their schools in conformity with the said Supreme Court decisions."

The state plan "shall state that the county or other sub-division in which each project is located is operating its schools without regard to race, in conformity with the requirements of the U.S. Supreme Court decisions."

2. "Any funds allotted to a state under this Act which are not paid to said state because of failure to comply with (the Supreme Court decision)... shall be paid to said state at such time as said state does comply, provided such compliance occurs before three years from the date of enactment, notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act."

Powell said his first amendment would deny funds only to those school districts that refused to obey the Supreme Court decision; his second amendment would provide "escrow funds" for school districts not integrated at the time the bill is passed.

On Jan. 25, Robert Oliver, co-director of the AFL-CIO legislative department, told CQ labor was conducting "no active campaign" against the Powell amendments.

He said labor was sounding out "friends" in Congress to get their viewpoints. Oliver said labor also was "seeking to clarify the legal aspects" of the Supreme Court order in making a determination on the necessity of including a segregation amendment in the school aid bill.

Committee Roundup

In This Section... (Jan. 20-26)

- Senate Unit Charges Waste in Grain Storage
- Measure to Revise Sugar Quotas Sent to Floor
- Farmers Endorse Voluntary Soil Bank Proposal
- Alaska Seen as New Source for Newsprint
- Senate Opens Hearings on Social Security

GRAIN STORAGE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 23 released a report (S 1410) on Foreign Operations Administration grain storage elevators in Pakistan; Jan. 24 released a report (S 1443) on "inefficiencies" in the Agriculture Department's grain bin program.

The report on Pakistan grain storage said:

Harold E. Stassen, former FOA director, "hampered" the Subcommittee's investigation by "delaying tactics" and was "most uncooperative."

"There was strong evidence of possible collusion between officials of the Agricultural Construction Co. of Los Angeles and Robert Pinner," FOA engineer handling grain bin contracts.

"Stassen exercised poor judgment and used bad business practice when he indicated as late as March 28, 1955" he would give the contract to the Los Angeles firm despite contrary advice from investigators.

FOA's ambiguous bid specifications caused "confusion and misunderstanding."

Sen. George H. Bender (R Ohio) dissented from the majority.

S 1443 said:

"The Department of Agriculture and Naval Inspection Service were both guilty of gross inefficiency and demonstrated poor business management and lack of initiative and judgment" in purchasing grain storage bins in the U.S. from 1949 through 1954.

Only \$31,000 out of the \$893,864 in faulty bid claims concerning 1949-50 purchases had been collected.

BACKGROUND -- The Subcommittee held hearings on both matters in 1955.

CAA INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Aviation Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee and a bill (S 2818) to make the Civil Aeronautics Administration an independent agency. (Weekly Report, p. 27)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- Under Secretary of Commerce Louis S. Rothschild said passage of S 2818 "would be a backward step, creating confusion, waste and inefficiency, thereby blocking progress and jeopardizing (aviation) safety." He said there was "no truth whatsoever" to a charge that "we...have pinched pennies at the expense of air safety." Rothschild said Lee "was not salesman enough to sell" to Congress his money requests.

AUTOMOBILE SALES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Automobile Marketing Policies Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On charges of abuses in auto marketing. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- Frederick J. Bell, National Automobile Dealers Assn. executive vice president, recommended: eliminating "phantom freight" charges -- charges made by the manufacturer to the dealer which the manufacturer has not been required to pay; permitting manufacturers to put anti-bootlegging clauses into franchises, so dealers selling to bootleggers could have their contracts cancelled; setting prescribed geographical sales areas for dealers.

Subcommittee Chairman A.S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said he would introduce a "truth in labelling" bill for auto selling, requiring a windshield sticker to show the "chain of ownership" and method of transportation of the car from the factory to the ultimate driver.

Jan. 23 -- Paul Herzog, National Automobile Dealers Assn. research division manager, said there was a fixed charge for shipping from Detroit even if cars were assembled at places near the purchase area.

NEWSPRINT SUPPLY

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Finance and Commerce Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the shortage of newsprint in the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 54)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Cranston Williams of the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. said lack of power potential might limit expansion of newsprint production in Alaska and the South. He said a government development "similar to TVA" might provide enough power in Alaska. Williams forecast a shortage of 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons of newsprint by 1960, even if "all expectations and estimates" of increased production were met. He said expansion of the industry in the U.S. must come from private investment.

MERGERS

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary, Antitrust Subcommittee.

RECESSED HEARINGS -- On anti-merger bills HR 6748, HR 7229 and HR 8332. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- T.M. Evans, Pittsburgh, Pa., manufacturer, said a graduated income tax imposed on corporations instead of the present flat rate would "set a practical limit on the size a company may become."

Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), member of the Senate Judiciary Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee, said big corporations had brought about a separation between ownership and control. He said General Motors had become "a collective economic state." General Motors should allow its dealers "freely to elect councils and let these regional councils hear and act on complaints of dealers under their contracts," O'Mahoney said.

Committee Roundup - 2

"If such things as this are not done, I feel certain Congress will pass a law to have decisions of this kind made by somebody of the federal government."

Jan. 23 -- Assistant Attorney General Stanley N. Barnes said there would be "chaos" if his Department had to review every proposed merger. He endorsed a bill (HR 8690) calling for 90-day notification of merger plans by corporations with assets exceeding \$10 million.

S. Chesterfield Oppenheim, University of Michigan law professor, said the American Bar Assn. Committee on Merger Legislation was against notification requirements.

SUGAR QUOTAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

ACTION -- Jan. 26 reported a bill, amended, (HR 7030 -- S Rept 1461) to establish new marketing quotas for United States and foreign sugar sellers. (Weekly Report, p. 80)

DISASTER INSURANCE

COMMITTEE -- House Banking and Currency. BEGAN HEARINGS -- On various proposals for government-backed flood and disaster insurance. (Weekly Report, p. 10)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 23 -- Civil Defense Administrator Val Peterson said flood disaster insurance, even under a government-backed program, might be prohibitively expensive. He said Congress should consider some form of "package insurance" covering all natural disasters which would spread the risk. He said the private insurance industry "must accept the challenge" to provide inexpensive disaster insurance.

Jan. 24 -- Maj. Gen. E.C. Itschner, assistant chief of engineers for civil works in the Defense Department, and Dr. Helmut E. Landsberg of the Weather Bureau submitted data on the frequency of floods and other natural disasters.

Jan. 25 -- Frank Meistrell, Federal Housing Administration deputy administrator, said disaster insurance should be tried on a small scale first to test its feasibility.

Jan. 26 -- Kenneth L. Scott, Agricultural Credit Service director, described the government crop insurance program while Walter B. Langbein, Interior Department hydraulic engineer, testified about the technical problems of floods and their prevention.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Banking and Currency Committee in 1955 held hearings in various parts of the nation on proposals for disaster insurance.

RESERVE FORCES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Subcommittee No. 1.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 unanimously ordered reported a bill (HR 8107) to raise the monthly pay of Ready Reservists from \$50 to \$78, the current level for National Guard privates.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower Aug. 9, 1955 signed HR 7000 (PL 305), a measure designed to build a 2.9 million Ready Reserve force by 1960. Equal pay for reservists and guardsmen was requested by him when he signed the bill. (1955 Almanac, p. 334)

FARM PROGRAM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry. CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the Administration's farm program. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 20 -- M.W. Thatcher of the Farmers Union Grain Terminal Assn., St. Paul, Minn., recommended government withdrawal from the commodity market, said it might be wise to store enough wheat and other foods to meet a national emergency.

Spokesmen for the American Cotton Producers Assn., National Cotton Ginnery Assn., Agriculture Committee Delta Council and Little Rock (Ark.) Cotton Exchange said further cutbacks in cotton farm land as proposed under the soil bank plan would endanger the cotton industry. They recommended selling more cotton abroad at lower prices, restoring 90 percent parity price supports and restricting cotton imports.

Jan. 21 -- O.M. Reed, Joint Committee of the American Butter Institute and National Creameries Assn. representative, said the organizations favored a soil bank if the retired land would not be used for grazing.

The Dairy Industry Committee of representatives from the American Butter Institute, National Cheese Institute, National Creameries Assn., American Dry Milk Institute, Evaporated Milk Assn., International Assn. of Ice Cream Manufacturers and Milk Industry Foundation said the law authorizing overseas sales of surplus farm commodities should be extended beyond its June 30, 1957, expiration date. The committee's representative, M.H. Brightman said the organizations favored continuing existing price supports for dairy products for at least another year. Brightman said marketing quotas for the dairy industry would be "unworkable and uneconomic."

Herbert J. Hughes of the National Assn. of Wheat Growers said the group had "no faith" in flexible price supports. The association favored more open competition on the world market and domestic price supports, he said. The association supported a voluntary soil bank providing the incentive to retire lands was sufficient.

Spokesmen for the American National Cattlemen's Assn. and Texas and Southwestern Cattle Raisers Assn. said they did not want price supports for their industry. They favored a soil bank providing retired land was not used for grazing.

Jan. 23 -- Minnesota Gov. Orville Freeman (D) said 90 percent fixed price supports should be restored to "all" basic farm products, not just five or six as in the past.

SOCIAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 7225) to liberalize and extend the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance program.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7225 was passed by the House July 18, 1955. The Administration asked that further action be delayed until more study could be given the program. (1955 Almanac, p. 261)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Robert J. Myers, Social Security Administration chief actuary, said HR 7225 would increase benefits by about \$650 million in the first year. Tax increases carried in the measure would more than pay for the bigger benefits, he said.

Jan. 26 -- Robert A. Gilbert of the Investors League in urging defeat of the bill said social security "was never

intended" to "replace life insurance, accident and health insurance, workmen's compensation and all of the private employee welfare and benefit plans."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- Marion B. Folsom, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, Jan. 26 said he was opposed to some provisions of HR 7225. He said the Administration had not yet taken a stand on "the two principal features of the House bill" -- lowering the retirement benefit age for women from 65 to 62 and providing cash benefits for the disabled at 50 under certain conditions.

DEPRESSED AREAS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Labor Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On legislation to assist areas experiencing a high rate of unemployment. (Weekly Report, p. 55)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 23 -- Govs. G. Mennen Williams (D Mich.), Orville L. Freeman (D Minn.) and George M. Leader (D Pa.) backed S 2663. Leader said the problem of depressed areas required a "joint attack" by communities, states and the federal government. Williams said definition of a distressed area should be lowered to 9 percent of the labor force jobless for at least nine months, or 6 percent for at least 18 months.

Jan. 26 -- Rep. James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.) said there was need for a permanent federal program to assist the nation's economically depressed areas, despite the present boom.

POLIO VACCINE

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare. ACTION -- Jan. 25 reported a bill (S 2990 -- S Rept 1446) to extend through June 30, 1957, the duration of the Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955.

BACKGROUND -- The 1955 Act authorized, through Feb. 15, 1956, "such sums as may be necessary" for the states to provide children under 20 years old and expectant mothers with polio vaccine. (1955 Almanac, p. 259)

EASING THE PRESIDENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Reorganization Subcommittee.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On ways of lightening Presidential burdens. (Weekly Report, p. 80)

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 24 -- Prof. James Hart of the University of Virginia said "there is no escape" from Presidential burdens, that the people rightly expected "all the great decisions" to be made by the President or approved by him personally.

Clark Clifford, former special assistant to ex-President Harry S. Truman, said the Vice Presidency could be "built up" through constitutional amendment, making the Vice President the chief operations officer under the President.

Jan. 25 -- Subcommittee Chairman John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) said if the Administration did not give more affirmative support to the Hoover plan "there is no point in going ahead with it."

* * *

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 ordered reported S Con Res 65 to create a joint Congressional committee to study the

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

SENATE

Feb 2 Small Business, Retailing, Distribution and Fair Trade Practices Subcommittee -- Problems of motion picture distributors and exhibitors.

8 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On the nominations of Sigurd Anderson to the Federal Trade Commission and Rear Adm. H. Arnold Karo to the directorship of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

16 Interstate and Foreign Commerce -- On S 923 to restrict the use of liquor advertisements.

HOUSE

Jan 31 Merchant Marine and Fisheries -- 1954 Cargo Preference Act (PL 664) which required one half of U.S. foreign aid cargo to be carried in U.S. ships.

Feb 14 Un-American Activities -- Subversives in the government.

JOINT

Jan 30 Economic Report -- On President Eisenhower's Economic Report. Slated to last 13 days.

Feb 7 Atomic Energy -- Peaceful uses of atomic energy.

election, succession and duties of the President and Vice President and to provide \$25,000 for the investigation.

CIA ACTIVITIES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 ordered reported a resolution (S Con Res 2) to create a 12-member joint Congressional committee to make a continuing study of the Central Intelligence Agency. (Weekly Report, p. 79)

DISARMAMENT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, Disarmament Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On world disarmament.

BACKGROUND -- Subcommittee was established (S Res 93) July 25, 1955, to study problems of world disarmament.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 25 -- Harold E. Stassen, Presidential assistant on disarmament problems, said the United States will never disarm except on a basis of "complete reciprocity" under "rigorous, unremitting, thorough, forehanded international inspection and control." Banning atomic weapons is difficult because there is no known scientific device to detect them, he said.

FARM GAS EXEMPTION

COMMITTEE -- House Ways and Means.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 ordered reported a clean bill (HR 8780) to exempt farmers from federal excise taxes on gasoline for on-the-farm use.

BACKGROUND -- President Eisenhower Jan. 9 requested Congress to pass such legislation.

ADMINISTRATION OF ICA

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations, State Department-Public Affairs Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On administration of the foreign aid program by the International Cooperation Administration.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 23 -- Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said departmental integration achieved since July 1, 1955, when ICA was transferred to the State Department, had resulted in "greater effectiveness" in handling foreign aid. He said a review was underway to determine whether further streamlining could be ordered in overseas operations.

FRYINGPAN-ARKANSAS

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

ACTION -- Jan. 23 ordered reported by a 14-5 vote an amended bill (HR 412), to authorize construction of the Fryingpan-Arkansas irrigation and reclamation project in Colorado. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On suppression of government information.

TESTIMONY -- Jan. 26 -- Chairman Anthony F. Arpaia of the Interstate Commerce Commission said making railroad accident reports confidential would lead to better reporting from the railroads. Arpaia said railroads had complained they were subjected to harrassment by lawyers, and some had acknowledged they have hedged on accident reports.

Edward Burns, assistant to the director of the Bureau of Transportation in the ICC, said the railroads have said they could make more candid and detailed reports of accidents "if the facts they put down were not spread all over the country." Burns said there had been widespread misuse of the information.

Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.) said "this committee was created because of increasing complaints of the government withholding information. There has been an increasing trend to withhold -- not dramatic news -- but little bits here and there...add it all up; the total becomes staggering."

INVESTIGATIONS REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations, Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 25 issued its annual report (S Rept 1444) stating: controls over the export to Communist-dominated areas of "certain highly strategic items have been unduly relaxed." It said "our Allies, particularly the British" had made "major contributions to the Chinese war economy." The Subcommittee said it regarded as "quite proper under the circumstances" the resignations of former Secretary of the Air Force Harold E. Talbott and former Interstate Commerce Commission Chairman Hugh W. Cross. The report said both officials had "made a mistake and acted indiscreetly."

CQ

Floor Action

PASSAMAQUODDY PROJECT

The Senate Jan. 20 approved without debate and sent to the President an amended resolution (S J Res 12) to authorize a study of the cost of constructing a U.S.-Canadian hydroelectric power project at Passamaquoddy Bay.

S J Res 12 -- Reported by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee (S Rept 506) June 10, 1955. Passed by the Senate, by voice vote, June 14. Reported by the House Foreign Affairs Committee (H Rept 1182) July 14. Passed by the House, by voice vote, amended, Jan. 19, 1956. Amendments agreed to by the Senate, by voice vote, Jan. 20.

The joint resolution called for a final survey at an estimated cost of \$3 million, of the economic feasibility of an international tidal power project at Passamaquoddy Bay, between Maine and Canada. President Eisenhower, in his Budget Message, for 1957 requested an initial appropriation of \$1 million for the survey.

PROVISIONS -- As adopted in final form by Congress, S J Res 12:

Requested the International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to arrange a final survey of the cost of a Passamaquoddy tidal power project, determine whether hydroelectric power could be produced at an economically feasible price, and determine what contribution the project would make to the national economy and defense.

Authorized \$3 million for the survey.

Specified that the survey would not commit the United States to future action on the project.

BACKGROUND -- Proposals for power development in the Passamaquoddy area date back to 1919, when Dexter P. Cooper, an American engineer, began a study of tidal power possibilities. Although original plans were on an international scale, in 1929 Cooper's engineering firm revised its proposals, and urged an all-American project. This was undertaken in the early 1930's, during the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration.

Republicans made the project a campaign issue in 1934 and 1936, called "Quoddy" a \$30 million New Deal boondoggle. Congress cut off funds, and it was not until 1954 that action was taken to reestablish the project, again on an international scale. In the interim, hearings had been held and legislation introduced, but no final action taken.

A survey was authorized by the Senate in early 1954, but the House did not pass the measure. In July, 1955 the House Rules Committee deferred action on S J Res 12 following its passage by the Senate and approval by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

NATURAL GAS

Senate debate continued on a bill (S 1853) to exempt independent producers of natural gas from federal utility-rate control. (Weekly Report, p. 84)

Jan. 19 -- Edward J. Thye (R Minn.) -- Areas without natural gas must depend on pipelines running from other states which cannot be regulated by the consuming state. Overturn of the Supreme Court decision upholding federal regulation would throw the consumer "on the mercy" of the gas producer.

Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) -- "I have been unable to find...one instance when the federal government came into the picture that the ultimate cost to the consumer did not increase." If consumers were suffering from high gas prices, it was due to "poor regulations within the cities."

Jan. 20 -- Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Began a four-day speech in opposition to the bill. While S 1853's proponents claim it "was intended to protect the consumer...in the back rooms word is being circulated that the bill will allow gas prices to go up very greatly.... Because the gas industry is non-competitive, regulation is necessary to protect the public interest."

Jan. 23 -- Douglas -- The producers "already have tremendous inducements and incentives to drill for gas and oil.... They do not need increased income of from \$600 to \$900 million a year by way of increased prices at the wellhead, and they most certainly do not deserve from \$12.5 billion to \$30 billion in windfall profits for the increased value of their reserves which would follow if this bill is passed."

Jan. 24 -- Frank Carlson (R Kan.) -- "Unless this bill is passed, all non-producing areas will sooner or later experience serious shortages of natural gas." S 1853 "restores competitive and risk-taking conditions at the field level." The consumer will be protected both by competition among producers and by the authority given the Federal Power Commission.

Jan. 25 -- John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) -- "Enactment of the bill is certain to result in higher prices. No one disputes this." Adoption of Douglas' substitute exempting all but the largest producers from FPC regulation would meet the claim that regulation would seriously burden the small producer.

Jan. 26 -- Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) -- Considering how much the big oil companies stand to gain from enactment of S 1853, "the only wonder is...that they have not spent more than the \$1.5 million we know they have put into a public relations campaign to sell this legislation to the unsuspecting public."

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

The Senate Jan. 20 passed, by voice vote, a revised version of a bill (HR 7871) to increase the funds available to the Small Business Administration for disaster loans. The text of the Senate's bill (S 2960) was substituted for HR 7871.

BACKGROUND -- HR 7871 was passed by the House Jan. 18. (Weekly Report, p. 84)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate and sent to conference, HR 7871:

Combined SBA's disaster and business loan funds.

Increased the combined total available for disaster loans by \$35 million, to a total of \$210 million.

Set a 20-year limit on disaster loans, including renewals and extensions.

Specified interest rates of three percent on disaster loans.

DEBATE -- Jan. 20 -- Swift action on the measure was urged by some Senators, while others felt there had not been enough discussion.

Wayne Morse (D Ore.) -- "To give some idea of the urgency of this matter...counting the known demands from past disasters, the Small Business Administration is now \$23,300,000 in deficit on disaster loan money."

Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) -- "Here we are dealing, by unanimous consent, with a measure which could involve \$200 million.... I think that is a great deal of money to be dealt with in a measure which is suddenly brought up...without a quorum call."

FHA DISASTER LOANS

The House Jan. 25, by voice vote, adopted a resolution (H J Res 471) to enable owners of new homes to get loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration for repair of damage caused by disasters.

BACKGROUND -- The resolution was reported (H Rept 1657) Jan. 19 by the House Banking and Currency Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 82)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the Senate, H J Res 471: Permitted FHA-insured loans for repair of new homes occupied less than six months if damage was caused by a major disaster, as determined by the President.

DEBATE -- Jan. 25 -- Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- Title I of the National Housing Act prohibited repair loans for homes occupied less than six months in order "to prevent the borrower from resorting to Title I to obtain funds for the first down-payment." H J Res 471 gives the Housing Administrator permission to waive that requirement for houses in disaster areas.

Abraham J. Multer (D N.Y.) -- Homeowners usually must pay 9.7 percent interest for a three-year repair loan. But for a Small Business Administration disaster loan, they could "get a 10-year loan at 3 percent interest."

SLAVERY, CUSTOMS TREATIES

The Senate Jan. 25 approved, by an 84-0 rollcall vote, ratification of two treaties: a protocol amending the Slavery Convention of 1926 (Executive F, 83rd Congress, Second Session) and a protocol modifying the Convention Concerning Creation of an International Union for the Publication of Customs Tariffs (Executive P, 82nd Congress, Second Session). (For voting, see chart, p. 110)

BACKGROUND -- The protocol amending the Slavery Convention was signed Dec. 16, 1953 and sent to the Senate by President Eisenhower in 1954. The protocol on customs tariffs, signed Dec. 16, 1949, was sent to the Senate by former President Harry S. Truman in 1952. The treaties were reported unanimously Jan. 12, 1956, by the Foreign Relations Committee (Exec Repts 1 and 2)

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the Senate, the treaty amending the Slavery Convention of 1926 assigned to the Secretary General of the United Nations and the International Court of Justice functions formerly assigned to the Secretary General of the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice.

The second treaty, increasing assessments for the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs, raised the U.S. contribution from \$2,233 a year, as established in 1890, to \$8,658 a year.

CQ Senate Vote 1

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Customs, Slavery Conventions Approved Unanimously

1. **Conventions on Slavery (Exec F, 83rd Congress, second session) and Tariff Publication (Exec P, 82nd Congress, second session).** Slavery convention transferred to the United Nations and International Court of Justice functions formerly assigned to the League of Nations and the Permanent Court of International Justice. Tariff Publication convention increased from \$2,233 a year to \$8,658 a year the sum contributed by the United States to the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs. Two conventions considered on ales. (Two-thirds majority or 56 "yeas" required.) **Ratified, 84-0, Jan. 23.** (See story, p. 109).

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).
 ✓ Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
 - Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
 X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
 ? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL			DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN		
Vote No.	1		Vote No.	1		Vote No.	1	
Yea	84		Yes	41		Yes	43	
Nay	0		Nay	0		Nay	0	

	1		1		1		1	
ALABAMA		IOWA		NEBRASKA		RHODE ISLAND		
Hill D.	Y	Hickenlooper R.	Y	Curtis R.	Y	Green D.	Y	
Sparkman D.	✓	Martin R.	Y	Hruska R.	Y	Pastore D.	Y	
ARIZONA		KANSAS		NEVADA		SOUTH CAROLINA		
Goldwater R.	?	Carlson R.	✓	Bible D.	Y	Johnston D.	✓	
Hayden D.	Y	Schooppe R.	Y	Malone R.	Y	Thurmond D.	Y	
ARKANSAS		KENTUCKY		NEW HAMPSHIRE		SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright D.	✓	Barkley D.	Y	Bridges R.	✓	Case R.	Y	
McClellan D.	Y	Clements D.	Y	Cotton R.	Y	Mundi R.	Y	
CALIFORNIA		LOUISIANA		NEW JERSEY		TENNESSEE		
Knowland R.	Y	Ellender D.	Y	Case R.	Y	Gore D.	Y	
Kuchel R.	Y	Long D.	Y	Smith R.	Y	Kefauver D.	✓	
COLORADO		MAINE		NEW MEXICO		TEXAS		
Allott R.	Y	Payne R.	Y	Anderson D.	Y	Daniel D.	Y	
Millikin R.	?	Smith R.	Y	Chavez D.	✓	Johnson D.	✓	
CONNECTICUT		MARYLAND		NEW YORK		UTAH		
Bush R.	Y	Beall R.	Y	Ives R.	Y	Bennett R.	Y	
Purtell R.	Y	Butler R.	Y	Lehman D.	Y	Watkins R.	Y	
DELAWARE		MASSACHUSETTS		NORTH CAROLINA		VERMONT		
Fred D.	Y	Kennedy D.	Y	Ervin D.	Y	Aiken R.	Y	
Williams R.	Y	Saltonstall R.	Y	Scott D.	Y	Flanders R.	Y	
FLORIDA		MICHIGAN		NORTH DAKOTA		VIRGINIA		
Holland D.	Y	McNamara D.	Y	Longer R.	Y	Byrd D.	Y	
Smathers D.	✓	Potter R.	Y	Young R.	Y	Robertson D.	Y	
GEORGIA		MINNESOTA		OHIO		WASHINGTON		
George D.	Y	Humphrey D.	Y	Bender R.	Y	Jackson D.	Y	
Russell D.	✓	Thye R.	Y	Bricker R.	Y	Magnuson D.	Y	
IDAHO		MISSISSIPPI		OKLAHOMA		WEST VIRGINIA		
Dworschak R.	Y	Eastland D.	Y	Kerr D.	Y	Kilgore D.	Y	
Walker R.	Y	Stennis D.	Y	Monroney D.	Y	Neely D.	Y	
ILLINOIS		MISSOURI		OREGON		WISCONSIN		
Dirksen R.	Y	Hennings D.	Y	Morse D.	Y	McCarthy R.	Y	
Douglas D.	Y	Symington D.	Y	Neuberger D.	Y	Wiley R.	Y	
INDIANA		MONTANA		PENNSYLVANIA		WYOMING		
Cohenart R.	Y	Mansfield D.	Y	Duff R.	Y	Barrett R.	Y	
Jenner R.	Y	Murray D.	Y	Martin R.	Y	O'Mahoney D.	Y	

Summary of Legislation (APPENDIX)

In This Appendix . . . (Jan. 13-20)

Bills Acted On PAGE A-24

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced PAGE A-25

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or HR) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

Public Law 391

HR 5614 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 re protests of grants of instruments of authorization without hearing. PRIEST (D Tenn.). House Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 1, amended. House passed July 21, amended. Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported July 28, 1955. Senate passed Jan. 12. President signed Jan. 20.

2. Sent to President

S 1689 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), GOLDWATER (R Ariz.). Senate Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 21, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar July 25, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 17.

S J Res 12, Authorize and direct International Joint Commission on U.S.-Canadian boundary waters to make survey of proposed Passamaquoddy tidal power project. SMITH (R Maine), PAYNE (R Maine). Senate Foreign Relations reported June 10, amended. Senate passed June 14, amended. House Foreign Affairs reported July 14, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 19, amended. Senate concurred in House amendments Jan. 20.

HR 4582 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re deductions from gross income of amounts contributed to employees trusts. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16.

HR 5428 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide that chapter 71 re transferees and fiduciaries shall apply re any tax imposed by Internal Revenue Code of 1939. KEOGH (D N. Y.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16.

HR 7036 -- Amend section 37 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to conform its provisions re retirement income tax credit to corresponding liberalized provisions of social-security amendments of 1954 and to extend its provisions to members of armed forces. MASON (R Ill.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16.

HR 7282 -- Make provision re allowance of credits for dividends received, for dividends paid, and for Western Hemisphere trade corporation in computing alternative tax of corporation re its capital gains. HERLONG (D Fla.). House Ways and Means reported July 23, amended. House passed July 27, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16.

HR 7364 -- Make provision re application of documentary stamp tax to transfers of certain installment obligations. McCARTHY (D Minn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, House passed July 29, 1955, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 12. Senate passed on call of calendar Jan. 16.

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1166 -- Amend section 6 of act of Aug. 30, 1890 and section 2 of act of Feb. 2, 1903, re importation of livestock and poultry into Virgin Islands. ELLEN-DEER (D La.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 18. Senate passed March 28. House Agriculture reported July 20, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16.

S 2170 -- Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corp. stocks of basic and storable non-basic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. EASTLAND (D Miss.). Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported July 20. Senate passed July 22, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16.

S 2603 -- Provide housing for Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff. STEINIS (D Miss.). Senate Armed Services reported July 21, 1955. Senate recommitted Jan. 17.

S 2960 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended to increase funds available for disaster loans. MORSE (D Ore.) and other Senators. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19. Senate indefinitely postponed Jan. 20 when HR 7871 passed in lieu.

S Con Res 59 -- Request President to designate week of Jan. 29, 1956 through Feb. 4, 1956 as National Junior Achievement Week. JOHNSON (D Texas). Senate Judiciary reported Jan. 9. Senate adopted Jan. 12. House Judiciary reported Jan. 17. House adopted Jan. 17.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S 1823 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. LEHMAN (D N. Y.) and other Senators. Senate Public Works reported Jan. 19, amended.

S 2884 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. YOUNG (R N. D.) and other Senators. Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported, amended, Jan. 20.

S J Res 113 -- Permit FHA Title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPARKMAN (D Ala.). Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 604 -- Provide port of entry on Alaska Highway at Alaska-Canadian border. BARTLETT (D Alaska). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 13, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16.

HR 1614 -- Amend veterans regulations to increase statutory rate of compensation for veterans suffering loss of eye along with loss of limb. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, 1955. House passed Jan. 16.

HR 1821 -- Provide that checks for benefits provided by laws administered by Administrator of Veterans Affairs may be forwarded to addressees in certain cases. MATTHEWS (D Fla.). House Veterans Affairs reported June 22, 1955. House passed Jan. 16.

HR 3084 -- Amend certain provisions of laws re prevention of political activities to make them inapplicable to state officers and employees. BEAMER (R Ind.). House Administration reported July 26, 1955. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16.

HR 5055 -- Provide that service of cadets and midshipmen at service academies during specified periods shall be considered active military or naval service for purposes of laws administered by Veterans Administration. TEAGUE (D Texas). House Veterans Affairs reported July 26, 1955. House passed, amended, Jan. 17.

HR 5205 -- Extend to uniformed members of the armed forces same protection against bodily attack as is now granted to personnel of Coast Guard. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 28, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16.

HR 5556 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey of McGirts Creek, Fla., for flood control. BENNETT (D Fla.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16.

HR 5649 -- Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of state court. CELLER (D N.Y.). House Judiciary reported July 18, 1955. House passed Jan. 19.

HR 5806 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to execute repayment contract with Yuma Mesa Irrigation and Drainage District, Gila project, Ariz. UDALL (D Ariz.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed S 1689 on consent calendar Jan. 16, in lieu.

HR 5844 -- Increase fee for executing application for passport from \$1 to \$3. DONDERO (R Mich.). House Foreign Affairs reported April 28. House passed on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Foreign Relations reported Jan. 12, amended. Senate passed on call of calendar, amended, Jan. 16.

HR 6256 -- Grant consent of Congress to states of Kansas and Oklahoma to negotiate and enter into compact re their interests in, and apportionment of, waters of Arkansas River and its tributaries as they affect such state. GEORGE (R Kan.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16. Senate indefinitely postponed in lieu of P.L. 340, Jan. 17.

HR 6376 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska. GREEN (D Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 25, 1955, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended.

HR 6769 -- Amend act entitled "Act to provide better facilities for enforcement of customs and immigration laws," to increase amounts authorized to be expended. BUCKLEY (D N.Y.). House Public Works reported July 25, 1955. House passed on consent calendar Jan. 16.

HR 7252 -- Permit sale of Commodity Credit Corporation stock of basic and storable nonbasic agricultural commodities without restriction where similar commodities are exported in raw or processed form. GATHINGS (D Ark.). House Agriculture reported July 18, 1955. Indefinitely postponed when House passed S 2170 in lieu Jan. 16.

HR 7596 -- Provide for disposal of federally owned property at obsolescent canalized waterways. BLATNIK (D Minn.). House Public Works reported July 29, 1955. House passed on consent calendar, Jan. 16.

HR 7871 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide \$175 million loan authority. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 6, amended. House passed Jan. 18, amended. Senate passed Jan. 20, amended.

H J Res 194 -- Designate General Grant tree (known as Nation's Christmas tree) in Kings Canyon National Park, Calif., as national shrine. SISK (D Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported July 29, 1955, amended. House passed on consent calendar, amended, Jan. 16.

H Con Res 94 -- Favor waiver of state residence requirements in certain elections. CURTIS (R Mass.). House Administration reported July 5, amended. House adopted on consent calendar July 30, 1955. Senate Rules reported Jan. 12. Senate adopted on call of calendar Jan. 16.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

HR 1774 -- Abolish Verendreys National Monument and convey lands to state of North Dakota. BURDICK (R N.D.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16.

HR 2667 -- Amend section 208 (b) of Technical Changes Act of 1953 (PL 287, 83rd Cong.) re estate tax provisions of Internal Revenue Code. SIMPSON (R Pa.). House Ways and Means reported July 30. House passed Aug. 1. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended.

HR 4656 -- Make provision re Lumbee Indians of North Carolina. CARLYLE (D N.C.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 18.

HR 4680 -- Affirm title to certain tract of land in California vested in state of Calif. on Jan. 21, 1897. JOHNSON (R Calif.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16, amended.

HR 5298 -- Amend sec. 601 (g) of act entitled "An act to expedite provision of housing in connection with national defense and for other purposes" approved Oct. 14, 1940, as amended, to permit transfer of war housing projects to city of Moses Lake, Wash., and to other communities similarly situated. HOLMES (R Wash.). House Banking and Currency reported July 21. House passed on consent calendar July 30. Senate Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19.

HR 6772 -- Authorize conveyance of certain federal land to school district No. 24 of Lake County, Ore. COON (R Ore.). House Interior and Insular Affairs reported Jan. 16.

HR 7054 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide credit against estate tax for federal estate taxes paid on certain prior transfers. BAKER (R Tenn.). House Ways and Means reported July 27, amended. House passed July 29, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended.

HR 7094 -- Amend section 120 of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 (re unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.). McCORMACK (D Mass.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19.

HR 7247 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re treatment of gain in certain railroad reorganizations. CURTIS (R Mo.). House Ways and Means reported July 29, amended. House passed under suspension of rules July 30, amended. Senate Finance reported Jan. 19, amended.

HR 7927 -- Extend time within which state of Louisiana may make initial payment on purchase of certain property from U.S. LONG (D La.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19.

H J Res 471 -- Permit FHA title I repair assistance to new homes damaged by major disasters. SPENCE (D Ky.). House Banking and Currency reported Jan. 19.

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

CQ's eight subject categories and their sub-divisions:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
Welfare	District of Columbia
4. FOREIGN POLICY	Indian & Territorial Affairs
Administrative Policy	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
International Relations	Presidential Policy
5. LABOR	General
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, sponsor's name, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures --			This week's listing includes:
public and private -- introduced	Bills	S 2928 to S 3003	
in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Jan. 20, 1956,		HR 8454 to HR 8651	
	Senate	House	Resolutions
Bills	3,003	8,651	S J Res 119 to 124
Joint Resolutions	124	481	S Con Res 63 to 64
Concurrent			S Res 182 to 189
Resolutions	64	204	H J Res 473 to 481
Simple Resolutions	189	386	H Con Res 202 to 204
TOTAL	3,380	9,722	H Res 374 to 386

1. Agriculture

S 2933 -- SALTONSTALL (R Mass.), Kennedy (D Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 8c (2) of Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended -- Agriculture.

S 2934 -- YOUNG (R N.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Continue through December 31, 1960, existing method of computing parity prices for basic agricultural commodities -- Agriculture.

S 2940 -- CURTIS (R Neb.), Hruska (R Neb.), Aiken (R Vt.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Allott (R Colo.), Young (R N.D.), Martin (R Iowa), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Bricker (R Ohio), Bender (R Ohio), Jenner (R Ind.), McCarthy (R Wis.), Watkins (R Utah), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Welker (R Idaho), Dirksen (R Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish commission to prepare legislation providing for increased industrial use of agricultural products -- Agriculture.

S 2950 -- WILEY (R Wis.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide for acceleration of brucellosis eradication program -- Agriculture.

S 2970 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/18/56 -- Direct Secretary of Agriculture to continue operation of dairying and livestock experiment station at Mandan, N.D. -- Agriculture.

S 2997 -- AIKEN (R Vt.) -- 1/20/56 -- Similar to S 2950.

S 3001 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/56 -- Stabilize relationship between prices of manufactured milk and milk sold wholesale by farmers -- Agriculture.

S J Res 119 -- THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish commission on Problems of Agriculture -- Agriculture.

HR 8456 -- BERRY (R S.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Preserve the family farm -- Agriculture.

HR 8471 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Expand and extend brucellosis-eradication program -- Agriculture.

HR 8481 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Adjust wheat support prices for grade, etc. -- Agriculture.

HR 8482 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to remove certain restrictions on sale in foreign countries of surplus cotton and tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 8483 -- McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to encourage sale abroad of surplus cotton and tobacco -- Agriculture.

HR 8540 -- GRIFFITHS (D Mich.) -- 1/17/56 -- Require use of humane methods in slaughter of livestock and poultry in interstate or foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8549 -- MCGREGOR (R Ohio) -- 1/17/56 -- Prohibit use of real property owned by U.S. for production of agricultural commodities which are to be disposed of by sale -- Agriculture.

HR 8581 -- DENTON (D Ind.) -- 1/18/56 -- Permit wheat farmers (including those who plant less than 15 acres of wheat) to vote in any wheat marketing quota referendum -- Agriculture.

HR 8584 -- LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to extend and augment the program for eradication of brucellosis -- Agriculture.

HR 8594 -- LOVRE (R S.D.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend wheat marketing quota provisions of Agriculture Adjustment Act of 1938 -- Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

HR 8454 -- BATES (R Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Appropriate funds for preliminary planning and construction of necessary flood control measures in Massachusetts -- Appropriations.

HR 8473 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Appropriate \$500,000 for advance planning of New Melones Dam on Stanislaus River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 8628 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Appropriate \$132,000 for advance planning of Terminus Dam on Kaweah River in California -- Appropriations.

HR 8630 -- HAGEN (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Appropriate \$2,500,000 for advance planning of Success Dam on Tule River, California -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S 2961 -- STENNIS (D Miss.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act to further authorize insurance of farm housing loans -- Agriculture.

HR 8487 -- PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 1/16/56 -- Extend duration of Public Laws 815 and 874, 81st Congress which provide for assistance to local educational agencies in areas affected by federal activities -- Labor.

HR 8539 -- FORD (R Mich.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize increase in funds available for increasing consumption of fluid milk in certain schools -- Agriculture.

HR 8585 -- LESINSKI (D Mich.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for payment of unpaid entitlements under Public Law 815, 81st Congress, relating to school construction in federally affected areas -- Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 2990 -- HILL (D Ala.), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Extend through June 30, 1957, duration of Poliomyelitis Vaccination Assistance Act of 1955 -- Labor.

HR 8556 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize a 5-year program for expansion of medical education and research -- Commerce.

HR 8599 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) (by request) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, to prohibit the movement in Interstate or foreign commerce of unsound, unhealthful, diseased, unwholesome or adulterated poultry or poultry products -- Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 2937 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Light-house Service -- Public Works.

S 2938 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 4 (a) of Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, as amended to authorize crediting thereunder of certain military service -- Labor.

S 2976 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals -- Finance.

S 2977 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to S 2976.

S 2905 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 the age which benefits may become payable to widows thereunder -- Finance.

S 2986 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of earnings individuals are permitted to earn without suffering deductions from their benefits -- Finance.

S 2987 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase from \$80 to \$100 rate which excess earnings are to be charged to months of taxable years making deductions from benefits on account of excess earnings -- Finance.

S 2988 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to prevent loss of income by beneficiaries because of deductions from benefits on account of charging of earnings -- Finance.

S 2989 -- CASE (R N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide extra credit for postponed retirement -- Finance.

HR 8467 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Increase from \$50 to \$75 per month amount of benefits payable to widows of certain former employees of Light-house Service -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8468 -- HAYWORTH (D Mich.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 203 of Social Security Act to increase amount of outside earnings permitted without deductions from benefits, and to liberalize provisions under which such earnings are charged for purposes of such deductions -- Ways and Means.

HR 8492 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937, to provide that individual with 30 years' service may retire regardless of age, to provide increased annuities, and to increase amount of outside income which certain individuals may earn without losing right to receive their annuities -- Commerce.

HR 8577 -- BALDWIN (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, make certain benefits applicable to Canal Zone and other employees retired prior to April 1, 1948 -- Civil Service.

HR 8580 -- DAVIS (D Ga.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that an individual may qualify for "disability freeze" with 40 quarters of coverage, regardless of when such quarters occurred -- Ways and Means.

HR 8582 -- DORN (D S.C.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system, as self-employed individuals, for individuals performing agricultural labor under share-farming arrangements and (in certain cases) for owners and tenants of land on which such labor is performed -- Ways and Means.

HR 8587 -- BOYLE (D Ill.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and Railroad Retirement Tax Act to provide that maximum amount of railroad earnings includable in benefit computation and subject to tax shall be determined on an annual rather than a monthly basis -- Foreign Commerce.

HR 8515 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide wage credits under title II of Social Security Act for military service before July 1, 1959 (the termination date for inductions into the Armed Forces), and permit application for lump-sum benefits under such title to be made within 2 years after retirement or reemployment in the case of servicemen dying overseas before such date -- Ways and Means.

HR 8627 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide benefit checks and certain related materials sent through the mails shall not bear any markings which would reveal nature of recipients entitlement or disentitlement to benefits under such title -- Ways and Means.

WELFARE

NO INTRODUCTIONS

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

HR 8597 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend an act of July 3, 1926, relating to issuance and validity of passports, to change the periods of validity of passports and passport visas -- Foreign Affairs.
HR 8598 -- MINSHALL (R Ohio) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8597.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

HR 8531 -- ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

S 2982 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Establish program for participation in international affairs -- Foreign Relations.
S J Res 120 -- FULBRIGHT (D Ark.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish a joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Foreign Relations.
S Res 186 -- KUCHEL (R Calif.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide that U.S. Tariff Commission make an investigation provided in section 7 (b) of Trade Agreement Extension Act of 1951, re trade agreement with Japan on duty-free treatment of abalone tuna -- Finance.
S Res 189 -- HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 1/20/56 -- Express disapproval of Senate to anti-Christian terror and persecution inflicted by Communist rulers of Russia on the Ukrainian Christians and request U.N. to take such action as may be appropriate -- Foreign Relations.

HR 8497 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish a program for participation in international affairs -- Foreign Affairs.
H J Res 481 -- WILLIAMS (D N.J.) -- 1/19/56 -- Establish joint Congressional committee known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.
H Res 377 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Direct U.S. Tariff Commission to make an investigation to determine whether, as result of trade agreement with Japan, fresh or frozen abalone tuna is being imported in such increased quantities as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic industry -- Ways and Means.
H Res 378 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H Res 377

5. Labor

S 2963 -- PAYNE (R Maine) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to exempt home workers in rural areas from the minimum wage and maximum hours provisions of that Act in certain cases -- Labor.

HR 8464 -- GEORGE (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Create a corporation to restore normal employment in labor-surplus areas of group IV classification and produce industrial development in such areas -- Labor.
HR 8553 -- ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended to provide greater coverage for employees of food industries whose activities affect interstate commerce -- Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

HR 8477 -- KILDAY (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend title II of Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948, providing flexibility in distribution of women officers in grades of commander and lieutenant commander -- Armed Services.
HR 8488 -- PRICE (D Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide free barber services to all armed forces personnel -- Armed Services.
HR 8499 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Armed Services Procurement Act of 1947 -- Armed Services.
HR 8500 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for procurement of medical and dental officers Army, Navy, and Air Force -- Armed Services.
HR 8551 -- POFF (R Va.) -- Provide that certain retired enlisted men shall be advanced on the retired list to pay grade in which they served during World War II -- Armed Services.
HR 8595 -- McCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide that boards for correction of military or naval records shall take into account evidence relating to character and conduct of persons subsequent to their discharge from the service in determining whether their records should be corrected -- Armed Services.
HR 8617 -- BEAMER (R Ind.) -- 1/19/56 -- Validate certain payments of sea duty pay made to naval personnel serving on board vessels in Great Lakes period November 1, 1950 to October 31, 1953 -- Judiciary.
HR 8619 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for deferment from training and service thereunder of men residing on farm with their families when their induction would seriously impair the successful operation of farm -- Armed Services.

HR 8620 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act to provide for discharge from the armed forces of men whose families reside on a farm and whose continued absence from home would seriously impair successful operation of farm -- Armed Services.

HR 8625 -- VINSON (D Ga.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize certain construction of additional facilities at military installations -- Armed Services.

HR 8632 -- HARRISON (D Va.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, provide that certain loans made to veterans to refinance indebtedness on their homes may be made or guaranteed under that act -- Veterans.

HR 8637 -- MILLER (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Career Compensation Act of 1949 (63 Stat. 804), as amended to provide pay of highest enlisted or commissioned World War I rank, to retired enlisted men, who retired from armed services with credit for 30 years' service -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

S 2962 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.), Smith (R Maine), Morse (D Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McNamara (D Mich.), Payne (R Maine) -- 1/18/56 -- Extend provisions of Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 until such time as existing law authorizing compulsory military service cease to be effective; provide for payment of tuition and fees of veterans receiving educational benefits under such act -- Labor.

S 2978 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Increase annual income limitations governing payment of pensions to certain veterans and their dependents -- Finance.

HR 8458 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulation No. 10 to provide that widow of veteran of Spanish-American War (including Philippine Insurrection and Boxer Rebellion) who married veteran before January 1, 1938, may be eligible for death compensation -- Veterans.

HR 8479 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include certain amounts which are not considered as income for purposes of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 -- Veterans.

HR 8480 -- LANHAM (D Ga.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide that in determining income of beneficiaries, the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs shall not include value of certain property acquired by bequest, devise, or inheritance -- Veterans.

HR 8554 -- SILER (R Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide an increase of 10 percent in all rates of pension and compensation payable under laws administered by Veterans Administration -- Veterans.

HR 8583 -- FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Veterans Regulations to provide that arthritis, psychoses, or multiple sclerosis developing a 10 percent or more degree of disability within 3 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service connected -- Veterans.

HR 8596 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/18/56 -- Increase the education and training allowances under Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 -- Veterans.

HR 8618 -- BURNSIDE (D W. Va.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend act providing for federal aid for state veterans' homes to permit payments to homes not primarily furnishing domiciliary care -- Veterans.

H Res 376 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Committee on Veterans' Affairs to investigate and study appeals for charitable contributions made in name of the American Veteran -- Rules.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

S 2946 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend section 5 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended re credit for service in post offices which are reclassified from third to fourth class -- Civil Service.

S 2947 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Make provision re computation of hourly rates of compensation in the case of employees converted from positions under Classification Act of 1949 to positions under prevailing rate systems in accordance with section 202 (7) of such act, as amended -- Civil Service.

S 2948 -- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide preference in Government employment for persons who incur permanent disabilities while serving as civilian employees of the Government -- Civil Service.

HR 8486 -- NELSON (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend act of September 1, 1954 to correct certain inequities with respect to compensation of prevailing wage rate employees, to provide longevity compensation for such employees -- Civil Service.

HR 8537 -- FASCELL (D Fla.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for adjusted payment for accrued leave upon final separation of re-employed civil service retirement annuitants -- Civil Service.

HR 8591 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide that annuities shall be adjusted simultaneously with general adjustments in federal employees' salaries -- Civil Service.

HR 8641 -- TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend section 8 of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended -- Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

S 2936 -- CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Dr. Samuel J. Crumbine who pioneered in field of public health education -- Civil Service.

S 2991 -- BRIDGES (R N.H.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of special series of postage stamps in honor of Hannah Dustin -- Civil Service.

S 3002 -- NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special series of stamps in recognition of American Red Cross Blood Bank program -- Civil Service.

HR 8465 -- GRANAHAN (R Pa.) -- 1/16/56 -- Declare Good Friday in each year a legal holiday -- Judiciary.

HR 8542 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of Rear Adm. Robert Edwin Peary -- Civil Service.

HR 8558 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for establishment of Pea Ridge Battleground National Park, in state of Arkansas -- Interior.

HR 8639 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of Dr. John Gorrie -- Civil Service.

H Con Res 204 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/18/56 -- Commemorate 50th anniversary of national pure food, drug, and cosmetic law -- Judiciary.

CONGRESS

H J Res 474 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish joint congressional committee to be known as Joint Committee on U.S. International Exchange of Persons Programs -- Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

H J Res 475 -- TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 1/16/56 -- Propose amendment to Constitution re selection of successors of President, Vice President, or Members of Congress who became unable to perform their duties -- Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

S 2972 -- MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 1/18/56 -- Punish willful damaging or destroying of aircraft and attempts to damage or destroy aircraft -- Commerce.

S 2981 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend first section of act entitled "An act to prohibit payment of annuities to officers and employees of U.S. convicted of certain offenses, and for other purposes" approved September 1, 1954, to limit its application to cases involving national security -- Civil Service.

HR 8470 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide death penalty for willfully wrecking an airplane, bus, or other motor vehicle in cases where passengers or other persons are killed -- Judiciary.

HR 8546 -- KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C., to prohibit intrusion upon privacy of federal juries -- Judiciary.

HR 8642 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Sherman Antitrust Act by providing for additional penalties for doing of any thing or performance of any overt act forbidden in antitrust laws, and for any thing or performance of any overt act in violation of Federal Trade Commission Act, because of its dangerous tendency unduly to hinder competition or create a monopoly -- Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

S 2975 -- NEELY (D W.Va.) (by request) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize Commissioners of D.C. to designate and regulate holidays for officers and employees of government of D.C. for pay and leave purposes -- D.C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

S 2973 -- WATKINS (R Utah) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for hospitalization and care of mentally ill of Alaska -- Interior.

HR 8484 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/16/56 -- Assist several states providing scholarships to enable high school graduates of Indian blood to pursue their education at colleges and universities -- Interior.

HR 8616 -- BARTLETT (D Alaska) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for appointment of one additional district judge for Third Division of District of Alaska -- Judiciary.

HR 8621 -- CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide that U.S. district judges for districts of Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall have same tenure of office and retirements rights as all other U.S. district judges -- Judiciary.

H J Res 476 -- UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 1/17/56 -- Direct Secretary of Interior to conduct study and investigation of Indian education in U.S. -- Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

S 2935 -- YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to convey certain land to state of North Dakota for use and benefit of North Dakota State School of Science -- Interior.

S 2967 -- THYE (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.) -- 1/18/56 -- Amend act of June 22, 1948 (62 Stat. 568) re transfer of lands and amount of payment -- Agriculture.

S 2983 -- BUSH (R Conn.), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for reconveyance of certain land in Milford, Conn., acquired by Department of Army from Quinnipiac Council, Boy Scouts of America Inc. -- Armed Services.

S 3002 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/20/56 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Maine of certain lands located in such state -- Armed Services.

S 3002 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/20/56 -- Provide for conveyance to state of Maine of certain lands located in such state -- Armed Services.

HR 8474 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/16/56 -- Quiet title and possession with respect to certain real property in state of Alabama -- Interior.

HR 8490 -- RAYBURN (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to convey certain property of the U.S. to city of Bonham, Tex. as -- Veterans.

HR 8501 -- WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide conveyance of certain real property of U.S. to port of Port Townsend, Wash. -- Government Operations.

HR 8552 -- ROBESON (D Va.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Navy to grant to town of Chincoteague, Va., permanent easements on certain lands for purpose of taking subterranean water -- Armed Services.

HR 8634 -- JONAS (R N.C.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize the conveyance of certain tract of land in North Carolina to city of Charlotte, N.C. -- Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

H R 8502 -- WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for appointment by Postmaster General, subject to Civil Service laws and rules and regulations, of postmasters at first, second, and third-class post offices, to prohibit prior approval or clearance on a political basis of appointments to positions in classified (Competitive) civil service -- Civil Service.

HR 8548 -- McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 1/17/56 -- Readjust postal classification on educational and cultural materials -- Civil Service.

H Res 375 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Authorize Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to conduct investigations and studies with respect to certain postal matters -- Rules.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

S J Res 122 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for filling of vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of class other than Members of Congress -- Rules.

S J Res 123 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to S J Res 122.

S J Res 124 -- ANDERSON (D N.M.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to S J Res 122.

HR 8640 -- SIKES (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Make provision re administration by Secretary of Interior of section 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 -- Interior.

H J Res 477 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for filling of a vacancy in Board of Regents of Smithsonian Institution, of the class other than Members of Congress -- Administration.

H J Res 478 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H J Res 477.

H J Res 479 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to H J Res 477.

H J Res 480 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize and request President to excuse from duty employees in executive branch for observance of religious holidays -- Civil Service.

GENERAL

HR 8462 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for a national cemetery in state of Rhode Island -- Interior.

HR 8534 -- CURTIS (R Mass.) -- 1/17/56 -- Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces, or whose owners granted royalty-free licenses in aid of war or national defense efforts -- Judiciary.

HR 8577 -- BYRNE (D Pa.) -- 1/18/56 -- Permit flying of flag of U.S. for 24 hours of each day over Independence Hall, Philadelphia, Pa. -- Judiciary.

HR 8592 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Authorize Secretary of Defense to lend certain Army, Navy, and Air Force equipment and to provide transportation and other services to Boy Scouts of America in connection with World Jamboree of Boy Scouts to be held in England in 1957 -- Armed Services.

HR 8593 -- JOHNSON (R Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8592.

HR 8631 -- HALEY (D Fla.) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for national cemeteries in county of De Soto, Fla. -- Interior.

H J Res 473 -- HAYS (D Ark.) -- 1/16/56 -- Change name of Bedloe's Island in New York Harbor to Liberty Island -- Interior.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

S 2960 -- MORSE (D Ore.), Robertson (D Va.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Bush (R Conn.), Purcell (R Conn.), Cotton (R N.H.), Martin (R Pa.), Payne (R Maine), Beall (R Md.), Ives (R N.Y.), Duff (R Pa.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Bennett (R Utah), Smith (R N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended re appropriations not to exceed total \$310,000,000 at any one time -- Banking and Currency.

S 2996 -- ROBERTSON (D Va.) -- 1/20/56 -- Amend Revised Statutes, as amended, re reports required by national banking associations -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8459 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for flood indemnity plan on an experimental basis -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8472 -- HYDE (R Md.) -- 1/16/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8491 -- ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8472.

HR 8495 -- SHELLEY (D Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide for national earthquake and flood disaster insurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8532 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/17/56 -- Assist areas to develop and maintain stable and diversified economies by a program of financial and technical assistance and otherwise -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8533 -- BASS (R N.H.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for experimental national flood indemnity and re-insurance program -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8541 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for federal disaster insurance and reinsurance -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8555 -- SPENCE (D Ky.) (by request) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8532.

HR 8561 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, to provide \$175 million loan authority -- Banking and Currency.

HR 8588 -- BURNISIDE (D W. Va.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8541.

HR 8622 -- DAVIS (D Tenn.) -- 1/19/56 -- Assist cities and states by amending section 5136 of Revised Statutes, as amended, with respect to authority of national banks to underwrite and deal in securities issued by states and local governments -- Banking and Currency.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

S 2969 -- SMITH (R Maine) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide preliminary examination and survey of Stave Island, Maine, in interest of navigation -- Public Works.

S 2979 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/19/56 -- Prevent consumption of alcoholic beverage aboard aircraft engaged in air transportation of passengers -- Commerce.

HR 8489 -- PRIEST (D Tenn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, Federal Airport Act, as amended re transferring additional authority to CAA -- Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

S 2949 -- AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Hickenlooper (R Iowa), Mundt (R S.D.), Schoepell (R Kan.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide protection and conservation of national soil, water, and forest resources and provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

S 3003 -- LANGER (R N.D.) -- 1/20/56 -- Amend Natural Gas Act re import & export -- Commerce.

HR 8455 -- BELL (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish national policy with respect to commercial fisheries; establish office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce For Commercial Fisheries, and define his functions, powers, and responsibilities; strengthen commercial fisheries segment of nation's economy -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8466 -- HALE (R Maine) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8475 -- BONNER (D N.C.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide U.S. shall aid states in wildlife restoration projects -- Interior.

HR 8478 -- LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8498 -- THOMPSON (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8503 -- YOUNGER (R Calif.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8536 -- FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8543 -- HOPE (R Kan.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for protection and conservation of national soil, water, and forest resources and provide an adequate, balanced, and orderly flow of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce -- Agriculture.

HR 8544 -- HILL (D Colo.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8543.

HR 8559 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Require that hunting and fishing on military reservations, when permitted, shall be in full compliance with game and fish laws of state or territory wherein such military reservations are located -- Merchant Marine.

HR 8560 -- YOUNG (R Nev.) -- 1/17/56 -- Recognize and confirm authority of arid and semiarid states relating to control, appropriation, use, or distribution of water within their geographic boundaries -- Interior.

HR 8589 -- DOYLE (D Calif.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

HR 8624 -- DORN (R N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to HR 8455.

H Con Res 203 -- METCALF (D Mont.) -- 1/17/56 -- Request Secretary of Interior to refrain from granting further geological and geophysical prospecting permits -- Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

S 2971 -- LANGER (R N.D.), Young (R N.D.) -- 1/18/56 -- Provide for acquisition of a site and erection thereon of federal building in Williston, N.D. -- Public Works.

HR 8496 -- TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend and supplement Federal-aid Road Acts, approved July 11, 1916, and November 9, 1921 as amended and supplemented, to authorize appropriations for continuing the construction of highways; affirm policy of user taxation; fix qualifications and responsibility of Commissioner of Public Roads -- Public Works.

HR 8535 -- ENGLE (D Calif.) (by request) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend act of July 4, 1955, re construction of irrigation distribution systems -- Interior.

HR 8547 -- KILBURN (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Revive and reenact act entitled "An act authorizing Odgensburg Bridge Authority, its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across St. Lawrence River at or near city of Odgensburg, N.Y." -- Foreign Affairs.

HR 8626 -- FISHER (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Provide for a preliminary examination and survey of San Felipe Creek, Texas -- Public Works.

HR 8638 -- RUTHERFORD (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize preliminary examination and survey in Texas in vicinity of city of El Paso, El Paso County, and immediately adjacent areas, in interest of flood control, drainage and allied purposes -- Public Works.

H Res 379 -- RIVERS (D S.C.) -- 1/18/56 -- Request a review of reports on Charleston Harbor, S.C. -- Public Works.

H Res 386 -- PATMAN (D Texas) -- 1/19/56 -- Request Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors to consider improving White Oak Creek and Cypress Creek, Tex. -- Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

HR 8457 -- BLATNIK (D Minn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend section 5051 (a) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to aid small business and discourage continued concentration in brewing industry -- Ways and Means.

HR 8460 -- BROYHILL (R Va.) (by request) -- 1/16/56 -- Establish an internal revenue district consisting solely of D.C. -- Ways and Means.

HR 8461 -- COOPER (D Tenn.) -- 1/16/56 -- Provide tax relief for farmers and simplified method of computing farm income by means of an optional standard deduction for certain farmers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8463 -- FORAND (D R.I.) -- 1/16/56 -- Repeal cabaret tax -- Ways and Means.

HR 8469 -- HILL (R Colo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to relieve farmers from excise tax on gasoline and lubricating oils used exclusively in farm tractors or farm machinery or for other agricultural purposes -- Ways and Means.

HR 8476 -- KARSTEN (D Mo.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8463.

HR 8485 -- MULTER (D N.Y.) -- 1/16/56 -- Exempt from income tax compensation and pensions paid by U.S. to its employees -- Ways and Means.

HR 8493 -- SIMPSON (R Ill.) -- 1/16/56 -- Exempt from taxation certain property of General Federation of Womens Clubs, Inc., in D.C. -- D.C.

HR 8494 -- SIMPSON (R Pa.) -- 1/16/56 -- Similar to HR 8463.

HR 8538 -- FINO (R N.Y.) -- 1/17/56 -- Increase from \$600 to \$700 personal income tax exemption of a taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, exemption for dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) -- Ways and Means.

HR 8545 -- JONES (D Ala.) -- 1/17/56 -- Amend paragraph 207 and schedule 16 of Tariff Act of 1930 -- Ways and Means.

HR 8550 -- MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 1/17/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8557 -- THOMPSON (D N.J.) -- 1/17/56 -- Provide for full public reports from certain tax-exempt foundations -- Ways and Means.

HR 8576 -- CANNON (D Mo.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8578 -- BRAY (R Ind.) -- 1/18/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8623 -- DOLLIVER (R Iowa) -- 1/19/56 -- Liberalize net operating loss deduction for farmers -- Ways and Means.

HR 8633 -- JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 1/19/56 -- Similar to HR 8469.

HR 8635 -- KING (D Calif.) -- 1/19/56 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that gain from sale of a residence by a taxpayer who has attained the age of 65 shall be excluded from gross income -- Ways and Means.

HR 8636 -- McCARTHY (R Wis.) -- 1/19/56 -- Continue until close of June 30, 1957, suspension of duties and import taxes on metal scrap -- Ways and Means.

H Res 385 -- DAVIDSON (D N.Y.) -- 1/19/56 -- Authorize Committee on Ways and Means to investigate and study desirability and feasibility of allowing individuals to deduct ordinary and necessary expenses paid for transportation to and from work -- Rules.

Congressional Quiz

Score yourself on this quiz. If you can ring up 12 points (out of a possible 20), you're probably "well informed" on the background of current issues.

1. Q--Presidential primaries -- those popularity contests for aspirants to the White House -- soon will be claiming the political spotlight again. True or false: Before 1952, there were no more than three cases where a national convention nominated the man who fared the best in the primaries.

A--True, according to Prof. V.O. Key of Harvard University, a leading student of American politics. The three: Calvin Coolidge in 1924, Alfred E. Smith in 1928, Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932. And even in those cases, Key says, it isn't clear that nomination could be attributed to primary victories. In a nutshell -- primary victory just doesn't assure convention victory.

2. Q--Maybe a candidate can't easily win nomination in a Presidential primary, but he can be effectively stopped in one. For five points, name a contender since 1940 whose aspirations to be his party's choice were effectively thwarted in a single primary.

A--In 1944, Wendell Willkie, trying a political comeback following his 1940 election defeat by Franklin Roosevelt, withdrew from the GOP race after running fifth in the Wisconsin primary and failing to win a single delegate. In 1948, Harold E. Stassen's drive for the nomination was stopped cold when Thomas E. Dewey challenged and defeated him in the Oregon primary.



3. Q--President Eisenhower recently asked Congress to approve federal spending of \$65.9 billion in the year beginning next July. Is this more money or less than it is estimated will be spent in the current year?

A--It's \$1.6 billion more than the current year's spending, estimated at \$64.3 billion. But the President says he is hopeful that Uncle Sam will end up in the black both this fiscal year and next.

4. Q--How much does it cost the federal government each day just to store (not buy) farm surpluses? (a) \$100,000; (b) \$500,000; (c) \$1 million.

A--(c) \$1 million, or \$365 million a year. The total value of surpluses owned by the government is now around \$8 billion.

5. Q--That big Senate fight over the regulation of natural gas has stirred up lively public interest. Name four of the seven states which produce more gas for interstate shipment than they import from other states. (Take three points for each.)

A--Texas -- naturally (it makes more than one-half of all interstate natural gas shipments); Louisiana, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Mississippi and Wyoming. Also take credit if you answered either Kentucky or West Virginia, both of which ship out at least one-half as much as they receive.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional information may be found: (1) 43; (2) 43; (3) 59; (4) 33; (5) 66.

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Bullish Report

President Eisenhower took a long look into 1956, said in his Economic Report: "High levels of production, employment and income will be broadly sustained during the coming year." This bullish prediction was toned down a bit when he said future expansion will be "tamer." He repeated his contention a national debt reduction should have priority over tax cuts, said such procedure would prove "our democracy is capable of self-discipline." To keep the economy in high gear, the President urged powers to brake installment plan buying and business mergers. (Page 85)

Healthy Sign

Advocates of more medical coverage and research received encouragement from President Eisenhower. He asked Congress for \$126 million for research programs at National Institutes of Health -- a 28 percent hike over the fiscal 1956 appropriation -- and \$250 million in federal aid for private medical institutions. The President also said health insurance plans should be broadened, stated: "The nation still has not summoned the resources it properly and usefully could...to the cause of better health." (Page 95)

Reappraisal

A reappraisal of air traffic policy shapes up as the eye of the political hurricane over the resignation of Civil Aeronautics Administrator Frederick B. Lee. A Senate subcommittee investigating Lee's ouster has focused attention on the need for new facilities to handle the growing fleet of commercial airplanes. Lee testified at length about the situation, said airport construction had been delayed "at least one year" by the Commerce Department's failure to ask for enough funds to keep pace with air traffic. (Page 88)

Campaign Ammunition

Democrats in 1956 intend to make the most of that political ammunition which so often explodes into giant campaign issues, Congressional investigations. With a majority in both House and Senate, Democrats can use the legislative committees they control to revise the Eisenhower Administration program or bottle it up in committee. They can also conduct probes aimed at painting the Administration with a black brush and decide what bills shall be sent to the floor for debate. Already underway or on the agenda are probes of the Interior Department's role in granting mining rights in a national forest, Defense Department procurement policies and Dixon-Yates. (Page 91)

No Veto from Mamie

President Eisenhower said no one in his family had vetoed a second term for him. He said he did not know what Vice President Nixon's future political plans were, and indirectly cautioned against pushing Chief Justice Earl Warren into the race as a Republican Presidential candidate. Mr. Eisenhower said situations creating confusion between politics and the Supreme Court should be avoided. (Page 101)

School Issue

Measures to give federal aid to schools have prompted sharp debate even though none has gotten onto the floor. The hot question: Should schools which practice segregation get federal aid? Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) is at the forefront of those who would make integration a prerequisite for federal aid. He has announced he will take his battle to the floor. A closed meeting of AFL-CIO legislative representatives reportedly resulted in the determination to support a school aid bill without the anti-segregation amendment. (Page 102)

Stassen Criticized

A Senate subcommittee in a report on Foreign Operation Administration grain storage bins in Pakistan said Harold E. Stassen, former FOA director and currently Presidential aide on disarmament, "hampered" the Subcommittee's investigation and was "most uncooperative." The report also charged "there was strong evidence of possible collusion" between FOA and a private firm. Another subcommittee report accused the Agriculture Department and Naval Inspection Service of "gross inefficiency" in buying grain bins in the United States. (Page 105)